MBER 188
AN RAILWAY
ERS' GUIDE.
TAINING
Fare Tables of all the Indian
am Boats and Dak Companies,
sit Companies; the Routes
owns of Northern, Central,
s, &c.
ED MAP OF INDIA.
BAY:
the "Bombay Gazette" Steam
ress.
8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

No. 12,473—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1888.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.

As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts. pts.
125 70 Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc
220 120 } 250 135 } Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Pichon
280 150 } 310 180 } 330 200 } After Dinner—Chateau Beaumont, Lafitt
C. P. & Co.'s BORDEAUX HOUSE selection [illegible] the finest in India.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY

IPPING.

AND ORIENTAL
PANY.

ments having been made
nience and comfort of Passen-
nd saloons, special attention is
ous terms on which excellent
m Europe can now be obtained.

AND ORIENTAL
PANY.

OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday.
	2984	500	W. P. Thompson	30th Nov.
	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	7th Dec.
ER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. F. Briscoe	14th „
	3041	500	H. Weighell	21st „
AMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	28th „
				1889.
ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	4th Jan.
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	W. D. Mudie	11th „
SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell	18th „
B.L. PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	25th „

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

* This ship proceeds to Brindisi and Venice, and will not take Passengers or cargo for London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

OLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	or or about
	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	6th Dec.
	4129	800	W. Barratt	20th „
				1889
		00	H. Wyatt	3rd Jan.
			C. R. Edwards	17th „

HIELDS,
O.S. N. Company.

E ITALIANA
RUBATTINO.

n Mail Steamers
BAY for GENOA at re-
of 20 days, calling at
PORT SAID, MESSINA,
OA on dates given below.
s. 500, Rs. 310, and Rs. 150
hird Class, respectively, inclusive
gage will be delivered in LON-
E, to the extent allowed in the
rn Tickets. Special Rates f
st Class Steamers will LEAV:

H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
800	1st Dec., 1888.	
800	20th „	20th Jan. 1889.
800	10th Jan.	10th Feb. 1889.

HORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	.. on the 8th Dec. 188

ndbooks of Information and other particula
Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

ouse, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 24th Nov 1888.

TRO HUNGARIAN
YD'S S. N. Co.

GULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
EN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

rs.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
	P. Mersa	4,200	600	9th Dec.
				1889.
	S. Mersa	4,000	650	5th Jan.

and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
R BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG,
NGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
				1888.
	ich	3,800	450	14th Dec.

ard after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. von HOFFER,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 2nd October, 1888.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

IF SUFFICIENT INDUCEMENT OFFERS.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
				1888.
MERTON HALL	J. Hughes	4,100	500	20th Dec.
				1889.
WERNETH HALL	T. H. S. Millard	4,100	500	15th Feb.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

The following Cargo Steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates.

* Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess:—

				1888.
EDEN HALL	S. Hughes	3,600	400	13th Dec.
				1889
KIRBY HALL	G. Pearse	2,700	300	15th Jan.
ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3,600	400	25th Jan.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st November, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3395	480	30th Nov.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3317	480	15th Dec.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First-Class Passeng

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 31st October, 1888.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE Splendid Steamer "CLAN GRAHAM," 3,000 tons, Captain ALEXANDERSON, will sail from Bombay for Liverpool direct, on or about the 26th instant, and passages can now be secured.

The Saloon and state rooms are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

For rates of passage, cabin, plans, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th November, 1888.

THE MACIVOR LINE S.S. "ETOLIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever. Claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th November, 1888.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

PACKAGES for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to
Bill of Lading and Invoice.
PACKAGES and BAGGAGE
ected when requested.

TIONS and other CON-
late GEORGE ABERIGE
de plume, OUR POLITICAL
Rs. 5; Postage, 4 annas.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "COCONADA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 29th November, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons (at 11 a.m., on 25th November, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jasd, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 1,942 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 29th November, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 29th November, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 19th December.

FOR MARMAGOA DIRECT.

THE S. S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 24th November.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd November, 1888. Agents.

MACIVER STEAMER "ETOLIA," Captain W. Gill, will sail from Bombay, on or about the 26th inst. for Kurrachee, carries Surgeon and Stewardess. First-rate accommodation for passengers, apply to

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c. Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS IN EUROPE.

INDIAN CONDIMENTS

OF THE SEASON,
UNRIVALLED FLAVOUR AND FRESHNESS,
AT THE DEPOT OF FRAMJEE NOWROJEE
SUPPLIER TO THE P. & O. COMPANY,
BOMBAY CLUB, ADMIRALTY & MESSES
NO. 9, FORBES STREET, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO MESSRS. FINLAY, MUIR & Co

MANUFACTORY AT GIRGAUM.
Prize Medal
FOR
INDIAN CONDIMENTS AND PRESERVES,
1873.

Prize Medals Awarded at the London Exhibition of 1873, at the Amsterdam Exhibition of 1883, at the Melbourne Jubilee Exhibition of 1884-85,
at the Antwerp Exhibition,
and at the London Exhibition of 1886.
Honorable Mention at the Vienna Exhibition.
Diploma Awarded at the Melbourne Exhibition.
Diploma and Medal awarded at the Exposition Universelle D'Anvres, 1885;
also Honorably Mentioned at the same Exhibition.
Established in 1845.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
Up-country Orders will be promptly Executed.
Liberal Discount to Traders and Messes.
NONE ARE GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME,
FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
No. 9, Forbes Street.

☞ FACTS! ☜

The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Bicycle was on a	"HUMBER."
The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Tricycle was on a	"HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Bicycle, was accomplished on a	"HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Tricycle, was accomplished on a	"HUMBER."
280 Miles in one day was ridden on the Road BY A LADY on a	"HUMBER."

HUMBER & Co. obtained the Gold Medal at the Inventions Exhibition, London, 1885.

HUMBER & Co. have been awarded 18 other Medals for the superiority of their Cycles.

HUMBER & Co. have always obtained the Highest Award.

HUMBER & Co. hold THE FOLLOWING RECORDS, all passed by the N.C.U. Records Committee.

TRICYCLE	155 out of	156
BICYCLE	97 „	153
TANDEMS	8 „	16

☞ Total RECORDS passed by the N.C.U., 325, our of which "HUMBER" machines have secured 260, leaving only 65 for all other Makers.

HUMBER & CO., Ld.,
WORKS—
Beeston, Coventry, and Wolverhampton.
SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.
SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS.
COMPLETE PRICE LIST, WITH FULL SPECIFICATIONS, POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the tast of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Re. 1-8; postage, anna 1.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOODS AND DIETETIC PREPARATIONS
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
DIETETIC PREPARATIONS—

	Rs.	a.
ARROWROOT, Finest Bermuda, in tins of 1lb. each	1	12
„ Speed's East Indian „	0	13
BARLEY, Fine Pearl, in tins of 2lbs „	0	10
„ Robinson's Patent, prepared, 1lb. tins „	0	10
BAKING POWDER. Borwick's 1s. bottles „	0	13
BRAND'S ESSENCE OF BEEF, 2 oz. tin.	1	4
„ „ „ 4 „	2	4
„ „ MUTTON 2 oz. tin, 1-8; 4 oz. tin.	2	8
„ „ CHICKEN 2 oz. tin, 1-12; 4 „	3	4
„ CONCENTRATE BEEF TEA „	1	8
„ MUTTON BROTH „	2	4
„ CHICKEN BROTH „	3	8
COCOA, EPPS' per 1 lb. tin	1	0
„ Treacher's Soluble Dietetic... 1 „	0	15
„ Van Houten's ½ „	1	9
COOATINA, Schweitzer's tin 0-12 &	1	8
COCOA NIBS 1lb. tin	1	8
CORN FLOUR, Brown and Polson's, 1lb. tin	0	10
„ Kingsford Oswego, per packet	0	8
GELATINE, Nelson's Patent, in 1 & 2 oz. pkts. per doz.	0	5
GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER, per oz.	0	6
„ Blanc Mange Powder „ box	0	6
„ Custard Powder „ „	0	6
„ Ginger Beer Powder „ „	0	6
GROATS, ROBINSON'S PATENT, prepared per tin	0	10
GROUND RICE, 1lb. tin	0	10
HARD'S FOOD, in packets per pkt	0	12
ISINGLASS, real Russian, fine cut, per oz. pkt	0	15
LIEBIG'S INFANT'S FOOD, Savory and Moore's ... per tin	0	10
LEIBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT 2 oz. jar	1	2
„ „ 4 „	2	0
MACCARONI, 2lb. tin per tin	1	8
MILK CONDENSED (Milkmaid Brand) „	0	7
„ „ Nestle's „	0	7
UNSWEETENED MILK „	0	8
MELLING'S FOOD, for Infants & Invalids per bottle 0-15; per doz	10	4
„ „ and Invalid's per bottle 1-10; per doz	17	0
NESTLE'S MILK FOOD per tin	1	8
OATMEAL, best coarse Scotch, in tins of 2lb.	0	12
PEA FLOUR, 1 lb. tin per tin	0	9
PEARL BARLEY, 2 lb. tin „	0	10
REVALENTA ARABICA, Biscuits and Food „	2	6
ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS „	2	4
„ RUSKS „	2	0
SAGO, Finest Pearl, 2lb. tins or bottles „	0	9
SPLIT PEAS, 4 lb. tins „	0	14
TAPIOCA, best clean white, 2lb. tins each	0	11
VERMICELLI, finest white, Neapolitan, 2 lb. tins „	1	8
YEAST POWDER, Yeatman's „	0	10
VALENTINE'S MEAT JUICE per bot	3	0

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

A J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
BOMBAY

BOOKS, STATIONERY,
BOOKS, LEATHER GOODS,
BOOKS, PHOTO. ALBUM

GORGINA.

THIS entirely new preparation, is a most efficient application for Cutaneous Affections of all kinds, but especially for those known as Indian Ringworm; Dhobi's Itch, and such Hot Climate Complaints. It is superior to Goa Powder in every respect.

Per Jar—Annas 8.

PREPARED ONLY BY
PHILLIPS & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEILGHERRY TEAS.

KODANAAD ESTATES.

MR. NEUBERG begs to announce that he has been appointed Sole Agent in Bombay for the above TEAS, and is instructed to offer them at the following prices, which will be found to be considerably under former quotations for the same brands:—

TRADE MARK.

K. T. E. (in a triangle).

Awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas and first-class certificates. Over 20,000 1lb. packets sold in Madras, in 6 months.

Orange Pekoe	Re.	1	8	0	per lb.
Pekoe	„	1	4	0	„
Pekoe Souchong	„	1	0	0	„
Souchong	„	0	14	0	„
Mixture (Congou).	„	0	9	6	„

J. NEUBERG—BOMBAY.

DISCOUNT 2 ANNAS PER RUPEE on all COOKING STOVES, sold for Cash, till 31st December, 1888.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DISCOUNT 2 ANNAS PER RUPEE on all ENAMELLED WARE and HOUSEHOLD REQUISITE, sold for Cash, till 31st Dec., 1888.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.,
MEDOWS STREET.

DISCOUNT 2 ANNAS PER RUPEE on all TOYS and FANCY GOODS, sold for Cash, till 31st December, 1888.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.,
Fort.

DISCOUNT 2 ANNAS PER RUPEE on all CONFECTIONERY, BON-BONS and CRACKERS, sold for Cash, till 31st Dec., 1888.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.,
Bombay.

DISCOUNT 2 ANNAS PER RUPEE on all 'XMAS TREE ORNAMENTS, 'XMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS, sold for Cash, till 31st Dec., 1888.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

DISCOUNT 2 ANNAS PER RUPEE on FAMILY COOKING STOVES, sold for Cash, till 31st December, 1888. Rare chance for those who wish to have a good Kitchener.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.,
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

CARDS! CARDS!!
CHRISTMAS
AND
NEW YEAR CARDS.
AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
From As. 2 to Rs. 8 each.

MORENAS & CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

JUST UNPACKED.
BIRD CAGES! BIRD CAGES!!
IN GREAT VARIETY,
From Rs. 4 to R. 25.

MORENAS & CO.,
WINE, SPIRIT, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
15, Medows Street.

STICKS! STICKS!!
LARGE ASSORTMENT,
From Re. 1 to Rs. 18 each.

MORENAS & Co.,
ICE CONFECTIONERS.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1888. With photographs of Kattywar Princes. Cloth bound. Rs. 6 postage, 1 annas.

'XMAS PRESENTS
AND
NEW YEAR GIFTS.

TREACHER & CO., LD., are now offering for sale a large and varied Selection of ARTICLES suitable for PRESENTATION in the newest and most elegant designs, purchased personally by their Special Agent from the Leading Houses in London, Paris, and Vienna.

GOLD JEWELLERY.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Bracelets	35 to	400	Gold Mounted Scent Bottles	18 to	20	Pen and Pencil Cases	40 to	100
Brooches	12	150	Ladies' Chains	80	150	Pen Holders	16	30
Brooch and Earrings	40	300	Ladies' Collarettes	150	250	Pin and Stud	70	90
Collar Studs	5	10	Ladies' Jewelled Ring	40	500	Rings, Gipsy, Mizpah, &c.	20	80
Compasses	17	70	Ladies' Necklets	150	250	Scarf Pins	8	100
Crosses	50	70	Lockets and Earrings	150	300	Scarf Rings	25	60
Demi Suites	40	300	Lockets	40	500	Sleeve Links	30	60
Diamond Studs	135	150	Masonic Charms	20	30	Solitaires	27	40
Earrings	12	400	Necklets	150	250	Studs and Links	50	80
Fichu Brooches	12	100	Pearl Ear Studs	50	60	Tooth Picks	18	35
Gentlemen's Albert Chains	70	200	Pearl Studs	108	120	Trinkets	15	40
Gold Studs	12	18	Pencil Cases	25	100	Wedding Rings	18	25

SILVERWARE.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Babies' Bells and Whistles	8 to	25	Flasks	60 to	80	Salt Cellars	80 to	140
Bouquet Holders			Fruit Spoons	50	90	Scent Bottles	18	40
Card Cases	27	60	Goblets	110	200	Snuff Boxes	50	60
Christening Presents	8	150	Knives	12	20	Sugar Basins	80	110
Cigar Cases	78	180	Match Boxes	10	20	Tea Services	200	250
Children's Mugs	45	60	Match Boxes Enamelled	10-8	30	Tea Spoons	50	60
Cigarette Cases	31-8	55	Muffineers	40	65	Tobacco Boxes	40	50
Coffee or Ice Spoons	45	55	Napkin Rings	31-8	40	Toilet Bottles	10-8	30
Compasses	5	8	Pap Bowls	84	100	Whistles	6	10

SILVER JEWELLERY.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Albert Chains	9 to	22-8	Fichu Brooches	6 to	10	Pencil Cases	5 to	20
Bracelets	4	45	Ladies' Chains	9	12-8	Rings	3-8	4-8
Brooches	4	20	Ladies' Collarettes	40	55	Scarf Pins	2	6
Brooches and Earrings	12-8	25	Ladies' Necklets	20	55	Sleeve Links	5	7
Cigar Cutters	7	12	Lockets and Earrings	18	25	Solitaires	4	8
Collar Studs	1-2	2	Lockets	8	25	Studs and Links	9	12
Demi Suites	12-8	25	Necklets	15	55	Toothpicks	2	5
Earrings	3	10	Pen and Pencil Cases	10	15	Wealemefnas	9	10

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
FURNISHERS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

VERY CHOICE. WALKING LATEST NOVELTIES.
SPECIALLY SELECTED WITH BALANCED HANDLES. STICKS.

Hazel, Spur—Oak, Orange, Olive, Bark Thorn, Ceylon Vines, Cherry, Wangee, Cactus, Black Thorn, Medlar, &c. ... From Rs 1-8.
Silver Mounted Sticks, "Swagger," Canes &c. ... From Rs. 5.

HOAR & CO., { STICK IMPORTERS, } BOMBAY.

SUPERIOR PRESERVED FOR DESSERT.
Per tin Re. 1. TABLE DATES.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE CHEAPEST HIGH CLASS
DRESS-MAKING ESTABLISHMENT
IN INDIA.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of NEW GOODS will now be found in every DEPARTMENT.

INSPECTION IS RESPECTFULLY INVITED.

SKETCHES, PATTERNS AND SELF-MEASUREMENT FORMS ON APPLICATION.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN, LD.,
HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY. } DRESS-MAKERS, MILLINERS, LADIES' and CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS. { EAST STREET, POONA.

LADIES DEPARTMENT.

WE have received ex S. S. "ROME" a very LARGE ASSORTMENT of FASHIONABLE MATERIALS in all the New Colorings suitable for

TENNIS DRESSES.
VISITING DRESSES.
EVENING DRESSES.
BALL DRESSES.
PONGEE SILKS.
FAILLE FRANCAISE.
MERVEILLEUX.
PLUSHES.
STRIPED VELVETS.
STRIPED MOIRES.

TAILOR MADE GOWNS.
TEA GOWNS.
DRESSING GOWNS.
COVERT COATS.
BLOUSES.
ZEPHYRS.
STRIPED FRENCH VEILINGS.
STRIPED SERGES.
CASHMERES.
STRIPED AMASON VEILINGS.
ART SHADES IN VICUNA.

EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD

BEG to draw the attention of the Public to the undermentioned Gold and Silver Second-hand ENGLISH WATCHES, by the best LONDON and PROVINCIAL MAKERS; Each Watch is in perfect order and having been taken from time to time in exchange, we are enabled to sell them at very low prices.

Each Watch is accompanied by a Guarantee for from two to five years.

					Rs.
Gold Hunting	large size	heavy 18ct.	cases,	by D. and W. Morice	240
Do.		do.	do.	by Wm. Robinson	180
Do.		do.	do.	by Wm. Weichert	300
Do.		Medium	do.	by Brockbank and Atkins	125
Do. Open Face		do.		by Tobias	75
Do.	Do.	do.	heavy cases	by Dent	220
Silver Hunting		do.	do.	by do.	85
Do.	do.	do.	do.	by John Jones	85
Do.	do.	do.	do.	by Rotherham	75
Do.	do.	do.	do.	by Chaplin and Co.	55
Do. Crystal Face		do.	do.	by John Jones	75
Do.	do.	do.	do.	by John Brown	35
Do.	do.	do.	do.	by Henry Heap	45
Do.	do.	do.	do.	by John Jones	95
Do.	do.	do.	do.	by E. White	70
Do.	do.	do.	do.	by John Jones	60
Do.	do.	do.	do.	by Mackay and Chisholm	40
Do.	do.	do.	do.	by Bennett	30
Do.	do.	do.	do.	by Benson	45

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, AND POONA,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, 11, STAFF LINES,
Opposite Clock Tower. Opposite Napier Hotel.

CHRONOMETERS.

THE repairing and cleaning of Ships' Chronometers can only be satisfactorily executed by Watchmakers, who have, in addition to their usual four years' Apprenticeship to practical Watchmaking and Repairing, served another year, at least, Theoretically as well as Practically, in the construction of these highly Finished and Perfect Instruments.

Considering the Large and Important Interest which may be seriously jeopardized by a slight Eccentricity in the Rate of the Chronometers on which the Navigator relies, Shipowners and Captains should recognize the Necessity of having their Instruments put into Perfect Working Order by the most Competent Watchmakers, prior to going to Sea.

The Assistants of the Watchmaking Department brought out having all had the aforesaid Training, we are in a position to gu all Chronometers entrusted to us to keep an Uniform Rate OF A OF A SECOND IN 24 HOURS.

New and Second-hand Chronometers by the Best Makers in Condition are always kept on Hand, either for Sale or Hire.

MARCKS & COMPANY,
BOMBAY, Opposite the Clock Tower. } AND { POONA, Opposite the Napie

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY,
WINE SHIPPERS.
TRADE AND RETAIL PRICE LISTS ON [illegible]ATION.

PILSEN[illegible]ER
KA[illegible]ERY.
BR[illegible]N ("KEY" MARK).
TH[illegible]ND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
[illegible] Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
[illegible]est Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
[illegible]2 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co.," are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND [illegible]
AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., [illegible]
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY [illegible]
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COM[illegible]
Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or [illegible]
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes [illegible]

FOR THE SEASON [illegible]

WE the undersigned are now showing a LARGE and [illegible] and FASHIONABLE GOODS for the present [illegible] West of England Cloths, Worsted and Diagonal Coatings, [illegible] Bedford Cords, Cashmeres, and other Woollen Goods, all of the latest Style and [illegible] Designs, and invite our Customers to inspect the same.

OUR SPECIALITY.

For the commencement of the Season is our Fashionable Lounge Suit in various Fabrics

SHIRTINGS.

Long-Cloths, Cambrics, Oxford, All Wool Flannels, Ceylon Flannels, &c.

We guarantee a fashionable cut and fit, and best of Workmanship. Uniforms made to Order to latest Regulations.

Hats, Helmets, Hosiery, Collars, Ties, Scarfs, Braces, Steel Trunks, Portmanteaus, Regulation, Airtight, Cases, and many other Articles too numerous to mention.

Samples of Material and directions for Self-measurement sent post free.

JOONAS TYEB AND CO.
CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS, ARMY VOLUNTEERS, AND POLICE CONTRACTORS.
11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE only Hotel in Bombay which has English IRON BEDSTEADS with SPRING MATTRESSES.

Fine views of Bombay's celebrated harbour with full access to sea-breeze.

TARIFF, Rs. 5 per day.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA.

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequela of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Stree[illegible]

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AN[illegible] PHILIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

ONE BOX OF [illegible]
Is warranted to cure [illegible] Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. Of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of testimonials.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 28 for 6 months, 15 for 3 months, [illegible] payable in advance [illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BOMBAY CARLTON CLUB.

ANNUAL BALL, TOWN HALL.
FRIDAY, 7th December, at 9 p.m.

MEMBERS requiring Tickets for themselves or Friends are requested to apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY.

CHEAP PASSAGES.
HOMEWARD!
1888-89.

PASSAGES engaged by the P. AND O. AND ALL OTHER LINERS, at exceptional rates, and Berths secured.

PASSAGES in selected Non-Liners, with and without Doctor and Stewardess, to Continent and England, from Rs. 300.

NO COMMISSION charged for arranging Passages.

REGISTER for BOOKING in advance, always kept.

RAIL TICKETS, COUPONS, and PULLMAN CAR BERTHS, arranged for promptly.

DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, SOVEREIGNS given at the best rates.

PACKAGES of any size, shape or weight, forwarded to any part or place in the world.

STORES, Military, Civil, Domestic, Medical, of every description, supplied cheaply.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

WILLIAM, WATSON, AND CO.,
Agents for the STANDARD LIFE AND ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES,
23, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
37, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

THE Steamer "FALLS OF INVERSNAID" has arrived from Glasgow, and is discharging in the stream.

CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our counter-signature, and to take delivery of their respective goods immediately, otherwise they will be landed at their risk and expense, as customary.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor, and presented for payment before the sailing of the Steamer, or will not be entertained under any consideration.

WALSH, LOVETT & Co.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

THE "BROWN-CONSTABLE" CHANGING BAG PATENTED. The Greatest Boon ever yet offered to the Professional or Amateur.

No. 1. Size for whole plates, weighs about 7 lbs. Price, Rs. 16.

No. 2.—Size for 10 by 8 up to 12 by 10, weighs about 10 lbs Price, Rs. 24.

Apply, by money order, to

COLONEL CONSTABLE,
10, Cawnpore Road, Allahabad.

CHUBB'S PATENT BOXES, LOCKS, &c.

DESPATCH BOXES, JAPANNED TIN.

No.		Rs. a.
1.	[illegible] 10 by 5 inches, complete	48 2
2.	[illegible] by 6 inches, complete	52 8
3.	17 by 11 by 7 inches, complete	56 14
	Leather Travelling Covers for above. No. 1 Rs. 14, No. 2 Rs. 15-12, No. 3	17 8

CASH BOXES.

No.		Rs. a.	No.		Rs. a.
2.	7½ by 4½ by 3 in	18 0	5.	11 by 6½ by 4½ in	25 0
3.	9 by 5½ by 3½ in	21 0	6.	12 by 7 by 5 in	28 0
4.	10 by 6 by 4 in	23 0	7.	14 by 8 by 5 in	32 0

PAPER BOXES.

No.		Rs. a.	No.		Rs. a.
1.	11 by 6 by 5 in	25 0	3.	17 by 11 by 7 in	35 0
2.	15 by 9½ by 6 in	30 0	4.	18 by 12½ by 8 in	40 0

With Pen, Tray and Inkstand, Rs 5-4 extra.

FLAT DEED BOXES.

No.		Rs. a.	No.		Rs. a.
1.	13 by 8 by 4 in	21 14	2.	14 by 10 by 5	24 8

PATENT PADLOCKS.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
1 in	[illegible]	3 in	13 2
1¼ in	[illegible]	3½ in	15 12
2 in	10 14	4 in	21 8
2½ in	12 [illegible]		

PATENT CUPBOARD LOCKS.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
3 in	8 4	4 in	9 0
3½ in	8 4	4 by 3 in	11 4

PATENT DRAWER LOCKS.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
[illegible] in	7 14	3 in	8 10
[illegible] in	8 4		

PATENT BOX OR CHEST LOCKS.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
2 in	8 4	3½ in	9 12
2½ in	8 10	4 in	10 14
3 in	9 6		

For Tin Boxes, Rs. 1-8 extra, on each size.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

NOTICE.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

WHEREAS Mr. JAMSETJI NOWROJI, Cabinet-maker of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, hath contracted to absolutely sell and dispose off free from incumbrances unto MEMON HAJI ABBOO HAMED, also of Bombay Merchant, the land with the hereditaments and premises built and standing thereon and hereunder particularly described. Notice is hereby given, and all person and persons having or claiming to have any claim to or estate or interest whatever in the said property by sale, mortgage, gift, lease, inheritance or in any other manner howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned as Solicitors for the said purchaser within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the sale will be completed without reference to such claim or claims.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Byculla, in Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 13,536 square yards, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 25, new No. 16,234, old survey No. 676, new survey No. 3,588, and bounded on or towards the east and south by the Clare Road, on or towards the west by Government Land, and by the property of the late David Sassoon, and on or towards the north by the public road, leading to Byculla, together with the bungalows, shops, and range of buildings with out-houses, cookrooms, stables, and all other the premises standing and built on the said land, all which said buildings are assessed by the Municipality, under ward Nos. 2799 to 3803, Street No. 30, and which were formerly in the occupation of the said Jamsetji Nowroji Cabinet-maker, and are now occupied partly by a hotel known as Lipperts Hotel, and partly by the shop of Messrs. Phillips and Co.—Dated this, 23rd November, 1888.

PAYNE, GILBERT, & SAYANI,
Purchasers' Solicitors.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co.,
BOMBAY.

[illegible] CASH RA[illegible]S............10 Annas per Shilling

[illegible]DARD NOVELS, CLOTH.

LORD LYTTON'S...............each volume Rs. 3-4

Eugene Aram
Night and Morning
Pelham
Ernest Maltravers
Alice
Last Days of Pompeii
Harold
Last of the Barons
Lucretia
The Caxtons
Devereux
Leila, and the Pilgrims of the Rhine
Falkland and Zicci
Kenelm Chillingly
The Parisians, 2 vols
Pausanias, the Spartan
My Novel, 2 vols
The Disowned
The Coming Race
Godolphin
Paul Clifford
Zanoni
Rienzi
A Strange Story
What will He Do with it? 2 vols

DUMAS' NOVELS.

The Forty-five Guardsmen
The Conspirators
The Regent's Daughter
Memoirs of a Physician
The Queen's Necklace
The Taking of the Bastile
The Countess de Charny
Count of Monte Cristo
The Three Musketeers
Twenty Years After
The Vicomte de Bragelonne, 2 vols
Marguerite de Valois
Chicot, the Jester

HUGO'S (Victor) NOVELS, uniform English Edition.

Notre Dame
Ninety-three
The History of a Crime
By Order of the King
Les Miserables
Toilers of the Sea

FIELDING.

Tom Jones
Amelia
Joseph Andrews

SMOLLETT.

Humphry Clinker
Roderick Random
Peregrine Pickle

FRANK E. SMEDLEY.

Frank Fairlegh
Lewis-Arundel
Harry Coverdale's Courtship
The Colville Family

H. COCKTON.

Valentine Vox

SAMUEL LOVER.

Handy Andy

LEVER'S NOVELS (THE HARRY LORREQUER EDITION).

Harry Lorrequer
Jack Hinton
Charles O'Malley
Con Cregan
The O'Donoghue
Tom Burke, 2 vols
One of Them
The Daltons, 2 vols
Knight of Gwynne
Arthur O'Leary
Roland Cashel, 2 vols
Barrington
Dodd Family, 2 vols
Luttrell of Arran
Davenport Dunn, 2 vols
The Bramleighs of Bishop's Folly
Lord Kilgobbin
The Martins of Cro' Martin, 2 vols
That Boy of Norcott's
Fortunes of Glencore
Sir Jasper Carew
Maurice Tierney
A Day's Ride
Tony Butler
Sir Brook Fossbrooke
Horace Templeton

WILKIE COLLINS.

Antonina
Basil
Hide and Seek
The Dead Secret
Queen of Hearts
My Miscellanies
Woman in White
The Moonstone
Man and Wife
Poor Miss Finch
Miss or Mrs?
New Magdalen
The Frozen Deep
The Law and the Lady
The Two Destinies
Haunted Hotel
The Fallen Leaves
Jezebel's Daughter
The Black Robe
Heart and Science
"I Say, No"
Little Novels
The Evil Genius

PHRENOLOGY AND MONEY.

HOW is Phrenology of great financial utility both to Parents and Sons? Because it enables the former to save hundreds or thousands of rupees (according to different cases), and puts the latter into spheres wherein they have the requisite talents and temperaments to attain financial success. For logical proof, Mr. J. Mann's lecture on the subject should be read free of charge at 16, Apollo Road, Fort, where the opinions of eminent Physicians, Surgeons, Divines, Professors, Editors, and Authors in favour of the Science may also be seen on application to him or his Secretary, or they (the opinions) will be sent by post on receipt of an anna stamp. But practical proof should be obtained at the cost of Re. 1 per head before paying the higher fee. As there are numerous visitors, the hours of business are from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.

THE CYCLOSTYLE
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply BOMBAY GAZETTE Office, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

Just Published. Post free for 13 one-anna stamps.

A NEW MEDICAL WORK ON MARRIAGE. By a Physician of many years practice. A practical guide to young men before entering the wedded state; with plain instructions for the speedy removal of all disqualifications and impediments which too often debar happiness therein.—Lawes Medical Publisher, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MACCABE.
NOVELTY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, NOVEMBR 24.

The programme will consist of
AN AFTER DINNER SPEECH.
Henry Russell's EMIGRANT'S LAMENT.
Lover's "WHISTLING THIEF."
INITIATIVE AND VENTRILOQUIAL SCENE.
The Trials of a Railway Porter, or Life in a busy Railway Station.
"THE LANCASHIRE LAD."
And the IRISH PHILOSOPHER ON HIS GALLOPING HORSE.

The programme will include—THE MAGIC STATUE in which MDLLE. MINNIA will appear as THE STATUE "LA MADRILENA" and HIGHLAND LADDIE.

Prices, Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1, and As. 8.
Box plan at SOUNDY & Co. Commence at 9.
T. V. TWINNING, Manager.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 p.m., on MONDAY, the 10th day of December, 1888, for works in Cast Iron and Zinc Ventilating Shafts and in Water Entrances and Manholes along the Frere Road, Sewer.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., can on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 900 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further deposit of Rupees One Thousand will have to be paid by the Contracter whose Tender is accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

JAMES W. SMITH, C.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer.

Bombay, Municipal Executive Engineer's Office, 23rd November, 1888.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Under Clause (b) of Section 141 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.

THE undersigned hereby gives NOTICE that in those portions of the City which constitute the FORT and HARBOUR, MANDVI, BHULESHWAR, GIRGAM and BYCULLA WARDS, as defined in Schedule B to the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, (the boundaries whereof are for facility of reference, hereunder specified) sufficient water is available from Municipal Water Works for furnishing a reasonable supply to all premises which are situate not more than 500 feet distant from a Municipal Water Main or other Municipal Water Work.

The undersigned also gives notice that, pursuant to Sections 140 and 141 of the said Act the water-tax will, subject to the provisions of Section 169 of the same Act, be levied as from the 1st day of April next, in respect of all such premises whether connected by means of communication-pipes with any Municipal Water Work or not.

Owners of such of the said premises as are not already so connected, can see plans and obtain information as to the precise position of the Municipal Water Works, on application at the Office of the Deputy Executive Engineer in charge Water Works.

F. L. CHARLES,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Office, Bombay, 16th November, 1888.

SCHEDULE B.

Division of the City into Wards.

Fort and Harbour Ward (includes the southern portion of the Island within the boundaries here specified and the entire harbour.)

BOUNDARIES.

ON THE NORTH.

A line starting from the harbour and extending along the north wharf of Carnac Basin, the south side of Carnac Road and of first Marine Street, and continuing thence to Back Bay

ON THE SOUTH.

The sea.

ON THE EAST.

The harbour.

ON THE WEST.

Back Bay.

2—MANDVI WARD.

ON THE NORTH.

A line starting from the harbour and extending along the south wharf of Clerk Basin, the south side of Wari Bandar Road, and the east side of Hancock Bridge and of Mazgaon Road, to the junction of the latter with Babula Tank Road, thence along the south side of Babula Tank Road to Bhendy Bazar, Parel Road.

ON THE SOUTH.

A line starting from the harbour and extending along the north wharf of Carnac Basin and the north side of Carnac Road, as far as Abdul Rehman Street.

ON THE EAST.

The harbour from the south wharf of Clerk Basin to the north wharf of Carnac Basin.

ON THE WEST.

A line starting from Babula Tank Road and extending along the east side of Bhendi Bazar, Parel Road, and the east side of Abdul Rehman Street, as far as Carnac Road.

3.—BHULESHWAR WARD.

ON THE NORTH.

A line starting from the west side of Bhendy Bazar, Parel Road, and extending along the south side of Grant Road, as far as the north-west corner of Northbrook Garden.

ON THE SOUTH.

The north side of Carnac Road from Abdul Rehman Street, and the north side of First Marine Street, and a line continuing thence to Back Bay.

ON THE EAST.

The west side of Bhendy Bazar, Parel Road, and of Abdul Rehman Street, as far as Carnac Road.

ON THE WEST.

A line starting from the north-west corner of Northbrook Garden, Grant Road, and extending along the east side of Trimbak Parashram Street, Ardeshir Dady Street, passing thence along the North-east side of part of Bhuleshwar Street to the junction of that street and Thakurdwar Street, and extending along the south side of the latter, as far as Queen's Road and continuing thence to Back Bay.

4—GIRGAM WARD.

ON THE NORTH.

A line starting from the north-west corner of Trimbak Parashram Street, and extending along the south side of Grant Road, as far as the B. B. & C. I. Railway, and again from the B. B. & C. I. Railway level crossing on Clerk Road along the south side of Clerk Road, as far as the south end of Hornby Vellard.

ON THE SOUTH.

Back Bay from a point opposite to Thakurdwar Street to Malabar Point.

ON THE EAST.

A line starting from Back Bay at a point opposite Thakurdwar Street, and extending along the north side of Thakurdwar Street, south-west side of part of Bhuleshwar Street, as far as the southern end of Ardeshir Dady Street, thence along the west side of the latter and Trimbak Parashram Street as far as Grant Road; again from the Grant Road Railway Bridge along the west side of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Line as far as the Clerk Road level crossing.

ON THE WEST.

The sea from Malabar Point to the south end of Hornby Vellard.

5.—BYCULLA WARD.

ON THE NORTH.

A line starting from the harbour and extending along the south wharf of Bellair Basin, the south side of Siwri Road, and the south side of Kala Choki Road as far as the Chinchpokli Station level crossing on Arthur Road.

ON THE SOUTH.

A line starting from the harbour and extending along the north wharf of Clerk Basin, the north side of Wari Bandar Road, the west side of Hancock Bridge and of Mazgoan Road to the junction of the latter with Babula Tank Road, thence along the north side of Babula Tank Road and Grant Road as far as the east side of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Line.

ON THE EAST.

The harbour from the north wharf of Clerk Basin to the south wharf of Bellair Basin,

ON THE WEST.

A line starting from the Grant Road Railway Bridge and extending along the east side of B. B. & C. I. Railway Line as far as the Clerk Road level crossing, thence along the south side of Clerk Road and the East side of Arthur Road as far as the Chinchpokli Station level crossing.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW STATIONERY.
CONSIGNMENT FROM LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette Office
16, ESPLANADE, ALBERT BUILDINGS,
(NEXT TO THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL).

NOTE-PAPER.

	Rs.	a.	
SUPERFINE GRANITE NOTE—Large	1	6	per ream.
Ditto Do. Do. Octavo	1	4	„
Ditto CREAM LAID—Large Post	2	0	„
BANK POST—Large, Cream Wove	2	8	„
Ditto ditto, Azure „	2	8	„
FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE, Bank Post—Cream	4	4	„
FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE, Bank Post—Azure			„

All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

	Rs.	a.
POST HASTE CORRESPONDENCE CARDS:—Very handsome Cards, with gilt edges, with Envelopes to match. White, 25 Cards and 25 Envelopes	0	8
Ditto White, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes	1	0
Ditto Assorted Wove, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes	1	0

ENVELOPES.

	Rs.	a.	
GRANITE—No. 7 to match "Superfine Granite Note, large"	4	0	per 1,000
GRANITE COURT SHAPE—Octavo, to match octavo note of same quality	5	4	„
CREAM LAID ENVELOPES—No. 7, to match Superfine Cream Laid, Large Post Notepaper	5	8	„
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size, Cream wove, to match Bank Large Post, Cream	5	8	„
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size, Azure Wove, to match Bank Large Post, Azure	5	8	„
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Opaque	8	8	„
SPECIAL SECRETIVE.—No. 7½	3	3	„
Ditto medium octavo	5	0	„
RAILWAY BUFF—No. 7	2	0	„
Ditto No 10	2	4	„
AMERICAN DEEP BUFF—No. 7	2	0	„
Ditto Ditto—No. 10	2	7	„
AMERICAN SPECIAL BUFF—No. 7	2	4	„
Ditto Ditto—No. 10	3	0	„

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE of buildings known as the "Parsonage" at Mazagon, near the Sir J. J. Hospital.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer Presidency, the undersigned will sell for removal, by Public Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m., on the premises, the whole of the materials of the abovementioned Buildings, at Mazagon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, November 24, 1888.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

Imported by C. G. Baldock, from Australia, will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. BENNETT & Co., THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 3-30 p.m., at Colaba, opposite the Tramway Company's stables.

25 horses will be sold at auction to the highest bidder.

A rare chance to secure first class horses at cheap rate.

1 bay mare, 5 years, 14 hds. a good mare for a victoria.

2 brown geld, 5 years, 15 hds. a good horse for a brougham.

3 ches mare, 5 years, 15hds. will make a good dog cart mare.

4 white geld, 5 years, 15-2hds. a spendid horse for a dog-cart.

5 grey geld, 5 years 11hds. a well broken brougham horse.

6 bay geld, 5 years 15hds. will make a good charger.

7 bay mare, 5 years, 13-3hds. will make a good polo pony.

8 grey geld, 5 years, 15-2hds. a magnificent horse for a brougham.

9 brown geld, 5 years 15hds. a first rate hack.

10 skew bald geld, 5 years, 15hds a splendid dog cart horse well broken.

11, Bay geld, 5 years, 14-1 hds. A splendid pair of cobs broken to harness and very fast.

12, Bay geld, 5 years, 14-1 hds. A splendid pair of cobs broken to harness and very fast.

13, Ches. geld, 6 years. 15 hds. Thoroughly broken and a perfect hack.

14, Bay geld, 6 years, 14-3 hds. thoroughly made hack.

15, brown geld, 5 years, 15-2 hds. capital hack.

16 grey geld, 5 years, 15 hds. will make a good hack.

17, bay geld, 6 years, 15-2 hds. thoroughly broken and a first class pair.

18 bay geld, 6 years, 15-2 hds. thoroughly broken and a first class pair.

19 grey mare, 4 years, 15 hds. excellent hack.

20 bay geld, 5 years, 14-3 hds. make a good dog-cart horse.

21 bay mare, 5 years, 14-2 hds. perfectly quiet and a first class hack.

22 grey mare, 5 years, 15 hds. will make good charger nearly thorough bread by Sydney.

23 brown geld, 5 years, 15-2 hds. thoroughly broken and a magnificent pair.

24 brown geld, 6 years, off., 15-2 hds. thoroughly broken and a magnificent pair.

25 grey mare, 4 years. 15-1 hds. will make first class charger, being thoroughbred by Sydneydam Snowdrop by Snowden.

The horses are now on view.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, November 24, 1888.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.

These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igutpuri.

WANTED.

6 MEN who know the LOCATION of the PHRENOLOGICAL ORGANS and can write descriptions of Character and Talents with a little assistance. Salary Rs. 99 each. Should such men not be available, Mr. Mann will train up Candidates for the work, and start them on the same pay in his own office after two months' tuition. Terms Rs. 100 for each pupil—half of which to be paid in advance and the other half when he reaps financial benefit. Only those who have natural talents for the work will be selected. Candidates must wipe their feet before entering the office.

S. BENJAMIN,
Secretary.

16, Apollo Road, Fort.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

Albert Building, Bombay.

HURJEEMULL & CO.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS,

HAVE always on hand, Choice and Select Stock of Gold and Silver Jewellery; Bombay and Surat Sandal Wood and Inlaid Boxes; Indian and Chinese Curios; Benares Brass Ware; Indian Dhurries and Foolkaries, &c., &c. Largest Stock to select from.

Rampart Row & Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE FAMILY MAGAZINE.

To be published from January next, and In which will be incorporated the
LITERARY ALBUM and the
STUDENTS' MAGAZINE.

A MONTHLY ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE, containing Light Literature, General Knowledge, Biography, Science, History, &c., &c

A LARGE-SIZED PORTRAIT of WORLD'S CELEBRITIES, past and present, done specially for the Magazine in London, on thick glazed paper, will be presented with each number with memoir.

A QUERY COLUMN, free to all subscribers, will be opened, and award of prizes will be made for essay-writing.

AN EXCHANGE COLUMN, to facilitate the disposal of small articles by subscribers, will be set apart for their use.

Many well-known European and Native Gentlemen and Ladies have gladly consented to contribute to its pages.

Forty Pages every month of the size of the *Voice of India*, besides Advertisement Pages.

Annual Local Subscription Rs. 3; including postage, Rs. 3-8.

Names Registered with thanks by the MANAGER, *Family Magazine*, Tardeo, Bombay.

☞ This is the first attempt of its kind in India. The Proprietors will be Obliged by your Subscribing to it.

GRINDLAY, GROOM Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life
SUPPLIES of every description procured.

Terms and particulars upon application.

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

WRIST STRAP WATCHES.
INDISPENSABLE TO OFFICERS AND HORSEMEN.

NEAT SILVER Keyless Lever, Crystal-face WATCH, with Seconds-hand fitted into a solid leather strap to buckle on wrist.

Rs. 35 net.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, AND POONA,
Opposite Clock Tower. Opposite Napier Hot

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

CEYLON.

NUWARA ELIYA, the Sanitarium of the East, 6,300 feet above sea level.

"CRITERION HOTEL"

situated in the prettiest part of Nuwara Eliya Gardens: General aspect unrivalled. Contains every requisite necessary in a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The Hotel is under competent European Management. Terms per week, Rs. 40. Per month, Rs. 150. Other charges very moderate. Please refer to Madras People's Almanac.

Wm. MILSON AND Co., Proprietors.

MOTHERS, SAVE MONEY
IN DRESSING YOUR CHILDREN.

Dresses, Coats, Cloaks, Wrappers, and all garments, can be Coloured over any colour desired, and made to look like new,

BY USING THE DIAMOND DYES.

These Dyes are far superior to all other dyes or dye stuffs, not only in the bright shades, but in Black, Brown, Blue, Scarlet, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Maroon, Magenta, and 20 other leading colours.

Full directions with each packet for colouring Cotton, Wool, or Silk goods.

SO SIMPLE A CHILD COULD USE THEM.

Ask your chemist for our beautiful Sample Card shewing thirty-six leading colours in cotton and wool goods, and Book of Directions, given free of charge. All Colours warranted fast and durable. Each dye complete of itself.

With most colours it is as easy to dye an article as it is to wash and iron such an article. For sale by Chemists.

Large Sized Packet, 6d.

WELLS & RICHARDSON COMPANY, Ld.,
1 & 2 AUSTRALIAN AVENUE, LONDON, E.C.
WHOLESALE AGENTS:
TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY RATE-PAYERS' AND RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

A PUBLIC MEETING, of the Rate-payers and Residents of the Mandvi Ward, will be held on SUNDAY next, the 25th inst., at 2 p.m. at the Mooljee Jeevrazbhoy Khoja General Reading Room and Library Buildings, Khoja Mohla, for transacting the following businesses:—

To appoint a committee for the purpose of Selecting Candidates for the forthcoming Municipal Elections; and to pass such other Resolutions as may be necessary in the matter.

D. GOSTLING,
N. G. CHANDAVARKAR,
FURDOONJI MERWANJI BANAJI,
A. D. MODY,
Hony. Secretaries,
Bombay Rate-payers' & Residents' Association.

Bombay, 22nd Nov., 1888.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for constructing BATHING and WASHING PLATFORMS in the SHOLAPUR BAZAAR, POONA CANTONMENT.

Tenders will be received up to noon, on MONDAY, the 26th November, 1888.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 10.

Forms of Tender and Schedule of Quantities will be supplied at this Office on application and payment of Annas 4.

Terms of Contract, Plans and Specification of Work can be seen on application at this office.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

Tenders should be sealed, superscribed as "Tender for Bathing and Washing Platforms", and addressed to the Undersigned alone.

N. SMITH, Captain,
Cantonment Magistrate and Secretary, Cant. Committee.

Cantonment Office, Poona, 20th November, 1888.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
COTTON WASTE.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of Cotton Waste required by the Company for the Twelve Months commencing the first day of February, 1889, estimated at 265 tons.

Tenders which must be on the Company's Form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 will be received by the Acting Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, 5th December, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Forms of Tender can be obtained and Samples seen upon application to the Undersigned.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 20th November, 1888.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
REFUSE ASHES FOR SALE.

THE ACTING AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Gun-fire) on Wednesday, 28th instant, Tenders for the purchase of any number out of 7 lots of Refuse Ashes, now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard, Parel, and at Byculla; where the same may be viewed on application.

All lots purchased to be removed within 15 days from date of acceptance of Tender.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the Undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 250 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender, and before delivery is made.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 17th November, 1888.

SAN SEBASTIAN.

(A FASHIONABLE Bathing place, delightfully situated on the Bay of Biscay—much frequented by English visitors, an hour's rail from Biarritz—splendid climate for Indian children.) "Colegio Norte-Americano." An International School for Young Ladies. Thorough English, French, German, Italian and Spanish by competent Governesses. Piano, Violin, Organ and the theory of Music by DIPLOMAED PROFESSORS.

TERMS MODERATE.

For particulars apply to Mrs. W. H. GULICK, 40, Avenida de la Libertad, San Sebastian, Spain.

References kindly permitted to—General S. L. Brown, No. 157, La Salle St., Chicago, U. S. A.; S. B. Caldwell, Esq., American Consul, Sevilla, Spain; Herr Rudolf Sprenger, German Consul, San Sebastian, Spain; Signor PEDRAZA, 69, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CAWNPORE.

TALLOW AND BRUSH MANUFACTORY COMPANY, COOPERGUNG, CAWNPORE.

ARE prepared to supply best refined WHITE TALLOW BANNISTER BRUSHES, Wheel Brushes, Card Brushes, Broom Brushes, Horse Brushes, and every other kind of Brushes, made to order at most reasonable rates, special rates to dealers and large consumers. For rates and circulars, address

F. M. MEHTA & Co.
Coopergung, Cawnpore.

GREATEST IMPROVEMENT IN ELECTRICITY!

GASSNER DRY CELL.

WE have acquired the MONOPOLY for India of this New and Unequalled Battery.

Important to Telegraphs, Telephones, Railways, Steamship Companies, Government Field Telegraphy, and All Users of Electric Bells, Telephones, Medical Batteries, &c.

No Chemicals! No Liquids!
No Drying! No Corroding! No Creeping!
No Glass! Nor Porous Cell! No Smell!
Always Ready for Immediate Use!
Can be used in Any Position!
No Technical Knowledge required!
Twice the Power of a Leclanché!
If cut in two Each Piece will ring a Bell!!

Cells supplied to the General Post Office, London, in 1886, are still in use.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Sole Importers.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LIMITED.,

EDISON—BRUSH—GRAMME—JABLOCHKOFF.

ESTIMATES given for Electric Lighting of Towns, Clubs, Palaces, &c., on the Newest Systems. Material always in stock. Prices greatly reduced.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

LONG JOHN'S BEN NEVIS WHISKY.

THE only WHISKY drunk at the Glasgow Exhibition. This Celebrated Whisky, favourably known all over Scotland, is the only one supplied direct from the Distillery. The greatest distillery in the world.

IT IS NO BLEND but a Pure Whisky, warranted 5 years in bulk and free from fusel oil. Not a Whisky for the Million but for those able to pay a Fair Price for a Pure and Perfect Whisky. Rs. 26 per dozen.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Wholesale Agents.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000.

ASSURANCES GRANTED on European, Eurasian, Parsee and Armenian lives, at very favorable RATES of PREMIUM.

SPECIAL ALLOWANCES made from the Proprietors' Fund in aid of premia on Assurances effected by Clergymen of Protestant Denominations, Professors, School Teachers, &c.

For particulars apply to

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list, with number of Stands, &c.

Complete and easy reference.

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864. Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the ______ Day of ______________ 18___ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ____________ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ____________________
Address __________________
Occupation _______________
______________________ 188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for	1882	£300,690
„	1885	£833,156
„	1886	£955,039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES IN CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods to ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured lives [illegible] either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972 15 8		1881	£4,673,293	5 1
1876	£3,192,950 1 1		1886	£5,672,040	17 8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company,
Hummum street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION
Including Postage.

Twelve months... Rs. 26
Six months... „ 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co. Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co. Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The paper will be posted from London direct to the subscriber's address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription including postage is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE—Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay.
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.
DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE BHOWNUGREE,
Bhownugree Street, Surat.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. quarts.		Per 2 doz. pints.	
Eugene Cliquot Extra	Rs. 54	0	—	
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	„ 53	0	56	0
Charles Heidsieck's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	„ 53	0	Rs. 54	0
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	„ [illegible]	0	„ 64	[illegible]
Max Sutaine's extra dry	„ 56	0	„ 58	0

STILL HOCKS.
From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE,
Suppliers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 1[illegible]	0	Rs. 13	[illegible]
Deidesheimer	„ 15	0	„ 13	[illegible]
Niersteiner	„ 19	0		
Leibfraumilch	„ 21	0	„ 21	
Steinwein	„ 21	0		
Hochheimer Berg	„ 25	0	„ 28	0
Rudesheimer	„ 25	0		
Marcobrunner	„ 28	0	„ 31	0
Johanisberger	„ 35	0	—	

PORT WINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19	0	—
Fine „ „	„ 22	0	—
Superior „	„ 26	0	—
Most Particular Reserved Old Port	„ 36	0	—
Extra Old Pale Invalid	„ 44	0	—

CLARETS.
From MESSRS. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 13	0	Rs. 5	0
St. Julien Medoc	„ 1[illegible]		—	
Medoc	„		—	
Les Canons	„ 1[illegible]	0	13	0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	„ 18	0	—	
Chateau Leoville	„ 19	0	—	
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	„ 21	0	—	
Chateau La Rose	„ 28		—	

From MUNZER & FILS.

Haut Canon	„ 15	0	—
Margaux Medoc	„ 17	0	—

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Cru de Barreyre	„ 16	0	—

From FRANZ SCARVAT.

Carlowitz	Rs. 11	0	1	0

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs.		Rs. 11	0
„ Red Bar	„ 12	0	„ 11	0
Chateau Larose	„ 20	0	„ 22	0
Chateau Mouton	„ 32	0	„ 34	0
Haut Sauterne	„ 29	0	„ 31	0

BRANDY.

H. Montrose "*"	Rs. 18	0	—
E. Sime & Co.'s Brandy	„ 19	8	—
F. Dossandier & Co.'s "Brandy	„		—
A. Doignon Fils & Co.	„ 21	0	—
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	„ 30	0	—
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	„ 35	0	—
Charles Lervoire, very old Brandy***	„ 57	0	—

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky "*"	Rs. 24		
„	„ 22		
Cairndhu Blend Fine Old Scotch Whisky	„ 15	0	—
James Ainslie & Co.'s Old Blended			
Glenlivet Whisky	„ 25	0	—

BEER.

Bavarian Beer	Rs. 6	4	—
Bass & Co.'s Light Bitter Ale by Stone & Son	„ 6	4	4 0
Auton Dreher's Vienna Beer	„ 6		—
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	„ 5	12	3 12
Eiffe's Export Beer	„ 5		

ITALIAN WINES.

Vino Barbera	„ 11	

SUNDRIES.

French Vermouth	Rs. 15	0	—
Italian do. Finest	„ 18	0	—
Finest Kummel	„ 3[illegible]	0	—
Chartreuse, Yellow	„ 63	0	—
Swiss Cheese, in tins from 1 to 31 to 31.		0 11	per lb.
Swiss Honey, in tins		2 0	per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	Rs. 1 4

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Large Tins	Small Tins
	Rs.	Rs. a.
Asparagus		[illegible]
Celery		9 [illegible]
French Beans		1
Peas for Soup		1
Spinage in Water		0 14
Mushrooms		0 14
White Cabbage		0 12
Small Sausages		1 6
Smoked Sausages		1 6
Liver Sausages		1 4

AND FROM LUBECK.

	Large Tins	Small Tins
Asparagus	2 8	1 8
French Beans		0 12
Green Peas		0 12
White Cabbage		0 12
Liver Sausages		1 4
Brunswick Sausages		1 8
Sarquollen Liberwurst		1 8
Mettwurst		1 8
Cervelatwurst		1 0
French Champignons		1 0
Yellow Turnips		0 12

TERMS—

Net cash, no discount.

No Order for less than one original package of Wine, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of nine per cent per annum on all accounts not paid monthly.

VOLKART BROTHERS
Marine Street.

Bombay, 17th August, 1888.

DR. DE ROOS' CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE Alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from languor and relaxation, as also all persons going to East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly give the evening of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s.

DR. DE ROOS
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Are the most wonderful Pills in the World for all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harrassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the Vegetable Kingdom, may be taken with the utmost safety by the most delicate of either sex.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed medicines may be obtained of all the principal Merchants in India.

AGENTS.—TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.
N.B.—THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION
AND PRESENT POSITION
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON.
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Copies can be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it; by A. DAMES, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, Re. 1; postage free.

BA[illegible]

COMPTOIR D'ES[illegible]

HEAD OFF[illegible]
SUBSCRIBED and PAID [illegible]
RESERVE FUND [illegible]
LONDON [illegible]
BANK O[illegible]
UNION BAN[illegible]
Messrs. C. J. [illegible]

LONDON OFFICE—52 [illegible]
CURRENT ACCOUNTS [illegible]
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS [illegible]
LETTERS OF CREDIT [illegible]
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Gov[illegible]

C[illegible]

Rampart Row, W.

TRADE "SAN[illegible]
DISINFE[illegible]
(FLUIDS, POWDE[illegible]
NON-POISONOUS, PLEAS[illegible]

Used by more than 1,000 Boards of He[illegible] Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84, Paris 18[illegible]

PAMPHLET FOR USES IN INDIA [illegible]

"Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—[illegible]

"Safe, pleasant and useful."—*Lancet*.

Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.

THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, Limited,
CONTRACTORS TO H. M. ADMIRALTY,
Letchford's Buildings, Bethnal Green, London.

OLD GARMENTS MADE LIKE NEW.

IN USE 100 YEARS.

SKIN DISEASES.

Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if neglected become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when touched. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures, which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

Both these requirements are supplied by
Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,
The OINTMENT called
"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"
And
ALTERATIVE PILLS,
Called "PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ."

These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years' trial, having been introduced to the public in the [illegible] part of the last century.

They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors

BEACH & BARNICOTT, BRIDPORT, DORSET.

Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11 and 22s. each. *Postage extra.*

ADVERTISING
AT
RAILWAY STATIONS

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY, The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY, AND The BHOWNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement, on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed [illegible] Rail, Placards exhibited at the different statio[illegible] are every day becoming more and more valuab[illegible] as means of bringing the Advertisers' business [illegible] the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonme[illegible] of Secunderabad, as is well known, contai[illegible] largest military garrison in India, [illegible] comprising over 5,000 British [illegible] Contiguous to it is the Ca[illegible] garrisoned by two Re[illegible] the Hyd[illegible] by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular Troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Gangawaram and Tandur.

Orders for exhibiting Advertisement Boards on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stations will also be received at this Office.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their Business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATI[illegible] ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay.
B. Bunder
Mu[illegible]
Byculla
Chinchpoogly
Parel Station
Dadur
Sion
Coorla
Ghat-Cooper
Bhandoop
Tannaha
Deewa
Callian Junction
Titwalla
Khadawalli
Wassind
Shapoor
Atgaum
Khurdie
Kussaraba
Egutpoora
Ghotee
Bailgaum
Deolalee B. Siding
Nassick Rd.
Kheirwadee
Niphar
Lasulgaum
Munmar
Nandgaum
Naidongree
Chelisgaum
Kujgaum
Galna
Pachora
Myjee
Mussawuda
Sisowlee
Julgaum

Bhadli
Bhosawul Junction
Sowda
Nimborah
[illegible]
Khanapur
Burhanpur
Chandnee
Mandwa
Dongergaum
Bagmar
Khundwah
Jawar
Beerh
Singaji
Harsud
Kirkeam
Bhiringee
Hurdah
Timoornee
Pagdhal
Sewnee
Dharam
Khudli
Dularia
Kureli (for Hoshangabad)
Rampur
Bagra
Sohari
Sohagpore
Piparia (for Pachmarhi)
Banker
Babai
Gadawara
Bohanee
Kurohi (for Saugor)
Narsingpore
Kuruk Bell

Chindwara
Satari
Shapura
Mirganj (for Marble Rocks)
[illegible]
Hula Gate
Badlapoor
Wangni
Neral
Chinchowli
Karjuteh
Padesdari
Khandalla
Lanowlee
Karli
Kukulla
Tullegaum
Salaivadi
Chinchwad
Kirkee
Poonahdd
Loonee
Oorolee
Yeont
Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhond
Borebari
Dockal and [illegible]
Karkrus
Pomalwarce
Warsangaum
[illegible]
Khanhoor
Malsapoor
Siwalidrk
Nandoora
Jalumb
Shegaums

Parus
Daoki
[illegible]
Boregaum
Katigaum
Moortizapore
Mohona
Koorum
Badnaira
Malker
Chandoor
[illegible]
Poolgaum
Dygaum
Wurdah
Powuar
Sindee
Boree
Kepri
Salgaum
Jehroor
Keim
Barsee Rd
Marbeh
Ugar
Mohol
Pachney
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Gudhwala
Budberga
Shahabadabe
Wadi
Nalwar
Yadagherry
Sydapur
Road
Kistna
Chickaga
Raichore

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junction
Chitapore
Mulkid Gate
Jram
Nawandgi
Tandura
Dharur
Gangawaram
Gulaguda
Shankarpalli
Lingampallie
Musapetgate
Hyderabad
Secundera-bad

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL

Wadwan Junc.
do. City
Limbdi
Chuda
Itampur
Kundli
Botad
Ningala
Ujalvar
Dhola Junc.
Jalia
Dhasa
Lathi
Chital
Lunidhar
Kunkavav
Khakhrad
Vav[illegible]
Dhasali
[illegible]
[illegible]

a Refreshment Room[illegible]

e From [illegible]
minutes for Pas[illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

RANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

[illegible]ls arrived on [illegible]rom Glasgow; [illegible]I. S. Turquoise, [illegible]s), Calcutta; St. [illegible]s), Busreh.

[illegible] vessels sailed yester[illegible]am (s), Aden; Pesha[illegible]hai; Patna (s), Calcutta [illegible]), Calcutta; and Goolinar

[illegible].—We would draw the attention [illegible] an advertisement in another [illegible]e sale by auction of another [illegible]'s splendid Walers.

[illegible]NGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.—[illegible] the additional passengers by the [illegible]T. Weighell, which sailed yester[illegible]on—Mrs. Jeffries, Mr. Rowe, Mr. [illegible]ffin. For Marseilles—Mr. Custance. [illegible]aldicke.

[illegible] R. I. CAPTAIN.—Up to the time of our going to press on the 16th instant, the *Rangoon Gazette* says, no news had been received of the finding of the body of Captain Parsonage, although the body of the Sampanwallah was recovered yesterday morning. The s. s. Nevasa, proceeded on her voyage to the Straits in command of Captian Fausette, late Captian of the s. s. Madras, and Mr. Haughton, late Chief Officer of the s. s. Nevasa, has been placed in command of the s.s. Madras. According to another Rangoon paper, Captain Parsonage had, when he was drowned, Rs. 600 on him, besides a presentation gold watch and gold ring.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.—A meeting of the members of the local medical profession will be held under the auspices of the Bombay Medical Union, at the Union Hall, Applo Street, Fort, at 5 p.m., to day (1) To consider and adopt the draft regulations drawn up by a sub-committee of the Union for the successful working of the scheme for the appointment of honorary medical officers as notified in the Government resolution of the 10th inst. anent the college and hospital reforms (2.) To consider what other measures should be adopted for the successful working of the honorary scheme.

THEFT OF A GOAT.—Tookaram Wagoo, of no fixed place of residence, was yesterday charged by Inspector Wilson, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing a milk goat, valued Rs. 10, the property of Bundoo Andaba, a cart-driver, from his stable in Grant Road, early on Thursday morning last. The accused was arrested while in the act of taking away the goat from the stable, and was handed over to the police. The prisoner, on pleading guilty to the charge, and admitting two previous convictions, was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC ON BANDORA HILL.—The following programme of music will be played by the St. Peter's band on Bandora Hill, near the Sanitarium, this evening, at 6 o'clock.

March	Wait till the Clouds roll by	
Aria	Gertrude	M. Seaman.
Valse	Ehren on the Rhine	W. W. Hutchison.
Selection	Pirates of Penzance	F. Godfrey.
Valse	Sweetest and Dearest	E. Newton.
Polka	Le Premier Pas	C. Coote.
Galop	Von Haus zu Haus	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FIRE IN THE NATIVE TOWN.—About midnight, on Thursday, an alarm of fire was raised in Dhumgee Cross Lane, off Sheick Memon Street. It was in a godown used by one Dosabhoy Rustomjee for storing charcoal that the fire occurred, but luckily the flames were discovered ere they got a very firm hold, and the neighbours, breaking open the door, managed to extinguish them without much trouble, and in a brief space of time. It would appear that some coolies had been working in the godown during the day, and it is to some carelessness on their part in *bidi* smoking that the fire is attributed. The damage done by the flames through the prompt measures taken to extinguish them, is trifling.

A DISHONEST LABOURER.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Hamilton, Inspector Lyall charged Rama Vittoo, a labourer, with stealing Rs. 40 in cash. The accused had been been engaged by a calassie at Stone Bunder to carry a box containing clothes and cash, to the Native Town where he lived. On the way the prisoner managed to elude the calassie, and took the box to his own room, where he broke it open and appropriated the money. When the calassie missed the accused, he reported the matter to the police, who succeeded in tracing him and in recovering the box. Rama pleaded guilty to the charge, and admitted spending Rs. 20 of the money he had stolen. The magistrate passed a sentence of three months' hard labour.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A BOATMAN.—Dyal Cutchra, a muccadum, reported to the police, on Thursday evening, that on Wednesday last he made over to a tindal, named Mamoad Baba Aboojee, twenty-nine packages of piece-goods to be delivered on board a pattimar then lying in the harbour. Twenty-five of these packages were delivered on board the pattimar on that day, but as it grew late, the four remaining packages were kept in the boat overnight. The following morning, when the packages were put on board, one of them was discovered to have been cut open, and three pieces of red cloth, valued [illegible] Rs. 40, abstracted! It appeared that the [illegible]tely on making over the goods, sailed [illegible] The police being communicated with, inquiry [illegible] made, and the wanted boat found at Colaba late on Thursday night, although the tindal, Mamood, had absconded. It was stated further that the tindal, before absconding, took the two missing pieces of cloth along with a large stone in a tonie out in the harbour, and returned in about half-an-hour without the articles. A search is being made for the Tindal.

ATTEMPTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Nuthoo Narayen, of no occupation, and having no fixed place of residence, was yesterday charged by Inspector Young, before Mr. P. Ryan, with assaulting Purshotum Bhanjee, a grocer shopkeeper, and attempting to rob him in Northbrook Street, on Thursday night last. The complainant Purshotum, after closing his shop about midnight, was returning home, and when about fifty paces from his shop, he was way-laid by accused, who after assaulting him with a sugar-cane, commenced to rifle Purshotum's pockets. Finding no money, however, he in a most spiteful manner snatched a wollen comforter that complainant had round his neck and threw it away; he likewise, by threats, tried to extort money. The matter being reported to the police, accused was arrested soon afterwards. Three days previous to this, accused went to the shop of complainant, and at that time also demanded money, which was refused. On that occasion the complainant made no report of the matter to the police. The charge being found proved accused was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS

"E." COMPANY.

THE "Bayley Shield Competition" was competed for yesterday. The scores were as follows:—

Rank and Names.	150 yds.	300 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Vol. D. Warner	23	21	25	69
L. Corpl. A. R. Sharpe	25	24	15	64
Sergt. L. Crowley	23	22	18	63
Vol. D. A. D'Sylva	24	18	18	60
Vol. J. Brooks	23	17	18	58
L. Corpl. W. Chitts	20	15	18	53
Sergt. H Prescott	20	13	19	52
Sergt. A. D. Little	20	10	20	50
Sergt.-Maj. W. F. Melvin	17	20	11	48
Vol. J. J. D'Souza	24	15	2	41
* Grand total	219	175	164	*558

ACCORDING to a report of the German Consul at Cape Town the South African diamond trade last year exceeded that of the previous year by 463,869 carats weight and £737,174 in value. In 1887 the export was 3,598,930 carats, valued at £4,242,470 against 3,135,061 carats, worth £3,504,756 in the previous year. The produce of the different mines was as follows:—Kimberley, 1,410,207 carats, valued at £1,410,207; De Beers, 1,014,042 carats valued at £1,014,048; Dutoitspan, 696,576 carats worth £987,283; Bultfontein, 602,246 carats, worth £612,962; St Augustine's, 197 carats, valued at £250.

AMONG the numerous schemes that have recently been started for the employment of women is one that ought to bring alleviation to the state of bachelorhood, and considering this fact it is to be [illegible]ed branches may soon be formed in India. It [illegible]hing less than to establish a mending-shop [illegible]ll sorts of repairs, from darning socks to [illegible] a dressing-gown, could be undertaken. As [illegible]ator of the scheme remarks in a letter to [illegible] paper, it is well-known that bachelors [illegible]ambers or in college find great difficulty [illegible]ir linen repaired. The work is well [illegible]e skilled fingers of gentle women, [illegible]in necessitous circumstances would [illegible]to earn a few shillings by adminis[illegible]es in time which avert catas[illegible]osed to take two rooms in a [illegible]ere articles needing repair [illegible]re-menders could undertake [illegible]nmarried men but many [illegible] know of a place where [illegible]children's clothes could [illegible], in the latter case, [illegible]cted. The idea is a [illegible]lm of consolation to [illegible]ggled with buttons [illegible]unerative occupa[illegible]e are the most [illegible]e-tail the needs [illegible] the capacities

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL H. W. STOCKLEY, R. A., late Superintendent of the Gun-Carriage Factory, Bombay, has been permitted to proceed to Tasmania, where he has elected to reside and draw the unemployed pay of his rank.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the despatch of a company of Bengal Sappers and Miners from Rurki to Kaludanda for employment on works connected with the new cantonment.

THE following changes have been made in regard to the formation of the Sappers and Miners in Burma:—The Sappers of the company will consist of Burmans, Shans, Kachins and Karens, and at least one-half of the soldiers enlisted should be fairly skilled artificers. Men enlisted as artificers will receive the same rates of working pay as are allowed to the Sapper artificers of the Bengal corps. Men enlisted as ordinary Sappers will, until they qualify as artificers receive working pay at the first rate under the rules generally applicable to the native ranks in corps of Sappers and Miners.

ONE third of the 4th Hyderabad Cavalry with head-quarters will leave Mandalay on the 29th January 1889 *en route* for the Deccan, embarking at Rangoon on the *Clive* on the 7th February; the second batch of one-third will leave Mandalay on the 2nd March, and embark at Rangoon on the *Canning* on the 12th March; and the last batch will leave Kyoukmyung on the 13th February and embark at Rangoon on board the *Canning* on the 23rd February.

THE native infantry reliefs from Upper Burma have not yet been all arranged. The 12th Bengal Infantry will leave Bhamo on the 28th December and arrive at Rangoon on the 31st idem, leaving Rangoon on New Year's Day on the *Canning* for Calcutta. The 16th Madras Infantry will leave Mandalay on the 14th February by way of Toungha and embark at Rangoon on the 16th February for conveyance to Madras. The 27th Bombay Infantry (Biluchis) will leave Meiktila on the 13th April, Toungha on the 14th April and Rangoon on the 15th April. The arrangements for the move of the 30th and 33rd Madras Infantry have not yet been completed.

ARRIVAL OF H. M. S. TURQUOISE.

A SALUTE of nine guns from the land battery yesterday morning announced the arrival in Bombay of Captain J. W. Brackenbury, C. B., C. M. G. from the Persian gulf on board Her Majesty's corvette Turquoise, which arrived the previous night. Captain Brackenbury has come to officiate as senior naval officer, in the absence of His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief, during the arrival of the Viceroy elect, and the departure of Lord Dufferin. The Turquoise comes to Bombay after an absence of over nine months, during the greater portion of which time she was engaged during the political turmoil and unrest at Muscat, consequent upon the death of its old Sultan. After she was a little time at Muscat, in March last, she was sent in search of the Sultan of Zanzibar's steamer, the "Sultanee," which was missing with the brothers of the Sultan on board. The "Sultanee" had been sent to quell rebellion on the Coast, and while returning after having accomplished her task, she ran short of fuel and provisions, and was, consequently, disabled at Ras Madarka. Her Majesty's corvette found her there, and after supplying her, went to Bushire where she remained stationed till the 4th May, and since then she was most of the time at Muscat. Fortunately, events taking a peaceful turn at this last named station, her active services were not requisitioned, as it was feared once, they would be. She lost Lieutenant W. G. Barr and four men of her company who died of heat apoplexy in June last. In the middle of July, the Turquoise went to Karachi to give leave, and after sojourning there for a fortnight, repaired to Muscat, where she has been stationed ever since, till she started for this port on the 11th instant. She will receive Lord Lansdowne, on his arrival in Bombay, and see the returning Viceroy off. She will then dock, and after making good some slight repairs &c sail for Zanzibar there to relieve the senior officer commanding. She will pass Christmas here in all probability, before leaving.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the minutes of trustees' meeting of 20th inst.:—

A lease was granted to Mr. Runchordass Moteeram for 50 years of 355 5-9 square yards land on Mody Bay Estate, at a rent of Re. 1¼ per square yard per annum for first 10 years, Re. 1¾ per square yard per annum for the next 10 years, and Rs. 2¼ per square yard per annum for the remaining 30 years. The Traffic Manager stated that the applicant wishes to erect a floor building at a cost of Rs. 19,000.

Read letter from the Dock Superintendent, dated 31st October, stating in reply to an enquiry made that the following are the lines whose applications for preferential berths in Dock are still awaiting decision:—Messageries Maritimes, Pinkney, Bedouin, Knight, and Saint. The Dock Superintendent furnished a statement, showing the number of vessels of each line that have used the docks in six months (April to October) inclusive and remarks, that none of them have been in constant occupation of a berth. He, therefore, recommends that the application for a preferential berth be refused, but that considertion of the application of the Messageries Maritmes be postponed until more experience is gained of the movements of their steamers, as their line has just been started.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 16th Nov., 1888.	For week ending 16th Nov., 1887.
Vessels piloted into the harbour	22	15
" " out of "	21	18
" transported	17	
" attended to		2

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING TRUSTEES' DOCKS.

	For week ending 16th Nov., 1888.	For week ending 16th Nov. 1887.
PRINCE'S DOCK.		
Vessels entered	5	4
" left	6	9
" remaining in dock	6	9
VICTORIA DOCK.		
Vessels entered	6	
" left	6	
" remaining in dock	4	

RESIDENT LIST.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

- * Lady Greville, England
- * Hon'ble Dudley Leigh, England
- * Mr C H Buller, England
- Mr J Brukowsky, England
- * Mr H Batty, CS, Poona
- * Mr J H Landon, Poona
- * Mr F Carver, Ahmedabad
- Surgn and Mrs Grayfoot, Aden
- Surgn Stuart, Aden
- * Mr W Lucas, CS, Poona
- * Mr J Pollen, CS, Col of Broach, Broach
- Mr W N Cresswell
- * Dr C J Sarkies, Poona
- * Mr T C Plowden, CS, Com Amraoti, Lahore
- * Mr and Mrs. C Plumer, MCS, Chief Justice of Mysore, England
- Mr Stuart Campbell, England
- * Mr G Salinger, England
- * Mr and Mrs S Pitt, England
- * Mr and Mrs C Allen, England
- * Miss A Liddle, England
- * Dr and Mrs J King, England
- * J S Gamble, England
- Mr S Orner
- * Mr A S Bulkley, Poona
- * Lieut H Clowes, Poona
- * Mr and Mrs C Gladstone, England
- * Mr G Kehren, England
- * Miss Kingner, England
- * Mr A Lookies, England
- * Rev A Rulland, England
- * Rev Boishardt, England
- * Mr P Caradive, England
- * Mr C Murrukios, England
- * Mr M Mikellatos, England
- * Mr A Canellies, England
- Mr T A Jasserand, England
- * Mr J Hill
- * Mr J Schon, England
- * Lieut C Cook, 1st Bombay Lanc
- Mr A Baird
- Mr J Cavanagh, Calcutta
- Captain Lewins
- Mr and Mrs R H Vincent, Ahmednagar
- Mr M Schwer, Bombay
- Mrs Doyle, Bombay
- Miss Doyle, Bombay
- * Lieut A Wallace Dunlop, Bombay
- Mr S Bouley, Bombay
- Mr Nachmann, Europe
- Mr Neyohelsohnn, Europe
- * Mrs Ewart
- Mr J Heyn, Bombay
- Mr F Pickard, Bombay
- Mr A Conley, Bombay
- Mr F Cohen, England
- Mr B Schnabel, England
- Mr W Barrett, England
- Mr D Roe, England
- Mr W Fernie, Bombay
- Mr Orner, Paris
- The Misses Orner, Paris
- Dr J Gray
- Mr J Talbot
- * Mr M Baig, Dewan of Janjira
- * Capt MacCalmont
- Dr M Haedick, Bombay
- Mr T V Twinning, Bombay
- Mr J Freeman, Bombay
- * Mrs J Humfrey, Junagad
- Mr J L Hare, England
- Miss Cates, Bombay
- Mr and Mrs F L Charles, CS, Municipal Commissioner, Bombay
- Mr J G Hall, Bombay
- Mr B B Batt, Bombay

(Resident left during the week marked (*) thus.)

THE Russian Censor of the Press appears to take a rather extensive view of his functions. Some time ago certain journals in St. Peterburg took occasion to complain that places of the Imperial theatre are distributed by favour, while less fortunate applicants are often unable to obtain admission. This remonstrance has been followed by an official circular, in which the Press are requested to take note that the theatre is a Government institution, and that as such its arrangements with regard to the disposal of seats are not to be criticised.

MR. F. BADEN B[illegible], the president of the British Pharmaceutical Co[illegible], adopts and recommends the following plan for the "happy dispatch" of poultry. A large wide-mouthed bottle is kept charged with an ounce of chloroform. When a chicken has received sentence of death, it is held firmly under the left arm and its head slipped into the mouth of the bottle. A few deep inspirations follow, and the bird without a struggle becomes unconscious. Then, holding it by the legs, its neck is dislocated by a quick stretch. The plan is so simple that it might be generally adopted.

THE *Echo* says that a German doctor, by name Eisemann, has discovered the secret long sought by musicians—namely, the power of sustaining sound and of producing a really strong crescendo or decrescendo on the piano. Electro-magnetism is his system, and a touch of the new pedal sets the electric stream in movement. But the most curious quality of his discovery is that by simply moving the bar with the electro magnets the whole timbre or quality of the sound may be changed, and the exact tones of, say, the double bass or the flute may be drawn from the piano. Musicians are expecting to hear more about it all before long.

A FRENCH statistician asserts that, whereas at the beginning of the century the average number of children per family was four, it has now fallen to a little under three. From this circumstance he arrives at the deduction that in the sixteenth generation the population of France will be extinct. There is an obvious fallacy here, for if only one in a thousand of the families now existent numbered four and upwards, the increase of such families would in time correct the diminution in the families of under three children. Figures lend themselves easily to fallacies.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Corporation was held on Thursday afternoon, Mr. R. M. Sayani presiding. There were present:—Surgeon-Major Waters, Majors G. W. Martin and H. O. Selby, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, Drs. Thomas Blaney, Cowasjee Hormusjee, and Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Khory, Messrs. G. Cotton, J. R. Duxbury, Grattan Geary, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Dosabhoy Framjee, Ekuath Raghunath Narayen Khote, Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Kaikhusro Nowrojee Kabrajee, Karsandas Vallabdas, Muljee Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Naorojee Byramjee Suntook, Marayen Gunesh Chandavakar, Nuzzer Mahomed Futehally, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Raghunath Narayen Khote, Shivjee Dhurmajee and Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy.

MUNICIPAL FINANCE.

In accordance with a notice given by him, Mr. Kabraji moved the following proposition:—"That, in view of the approaching discussions on the Budget, a Committee be appointed to examine and revise the scale of establishment and other salaries and the [illegible] Department, the Health Department and the En[illegible] charges in Assesso[illegible] Department, and to report [illegible] possible and desirable retrenchments [illegible] without impairing efficiency [illegible] secure a fair [illegible] economy in the Municipal administration [illegible]ity. That the Committee be empowered [illegible] and consult Municipal Officers and [illegible] such papers and records as to them [illegible]. That the Committee be formed of th[illegible] following Co[illegible] five members [illegible] quorum:—The Hon. R. M. Sayani, the Hon. K. T. Telang, the Hon. P. M. Mehta, Col. Merewether, Messrs. Dosabhai Framji, C.S.I., Raghunath N. Khote, C.I.E., Major Selby, Major W. Martin, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, K. M. Shroff, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Damodhar Thakersey Mulji, A. M. Gubbay, Dr. R. N. Khory, Messrs. Muncherji Nowroji, Grattan Geary, Ekoath R. Khote, Jamsetji Pallonji Kapadia, N. D. Chandavarkar, and George Cotton.

Mr. Kabraji speaking in support of his motion said, it might be asked why there should be any call for retrenchment when the finances of the Municipality, were very prosperous. But the said prosperity was the right time for making a saving and for laying by something against a rainy day. His proposition was only in favour of such retrenchments as might be made without impairing the efficiency of any of the Municipal Departments. He feared there was just ground for the complaint made in the public against continuous and ever-growing expenditure which it was believed ought to be checked. He was satisfied that if the committee were to carefully revise the different establishments of the Municipality, and particularly the three departments to which he had drawn attention, they would be able to suggest a very handsome amount of saving. Mr. Kabraji submitted to the meeting a statement prepared by him to show that, within the last ten years, there was an uniform and enormous increase in expenditure under all heads. Having given the figures shewing an increase in all the departments, Mr. Kabraji said that the grand total of expenditure in the year 1879 was Rs. 31,75,000, whereas in 1888-89, it had increased to Rs. 49,52,000, which was an enhancement in the space of ten years of Rs. 17,76,000. This was an enormous increase, and Mr. Kabraji said that there must be some limit at which they should stop and save the rate-payers' hard earned money. His committee was something like the Finance Committee appointed by the Government of India for the purpose of suggesting proper retrenchments in expenditure, and he did not see how any one who had the interest of the Municipality and the rate-payers at heart could oppose his motion. If the committee were to submit a proper report, it would settle for ten or fifteen years to come a great deal of the difficulty which was now experienced especially while considering the budget, and would serve as an excellent guide for any financial arrangements they might make in the future.

Dr. R. N. Khory seconded the proposition, saying that he agreed with every word that had fallen from Mr. Kabraji. He, however, expressed his fear that the committee proposed by Mr. Kabraji was rather too large and unwieldy.

The Acting Commissioner said, it took him close upon two years to form an approximate idea of what the requirements of the municipal department were, and how they performed their work. When Mr. Kabraji proposed to give two months' time to the committee for submitting their report, he (the Commissioner) presumed he had done so without realising the vast amount of work they were expected to go through. He did not believe that a committee framing their report in two months' time could be in a position to override the experience of all the Municipal officers for the last twenty years. But even granting that the committee would be able to arrive at a deliberate conclusion and that the Corporation endorsed that conclusion, he did not think their report would be worth more than a week's life as the circumstances of the municipality were so rapidly changing and the city was so enormously increasing. (Hear, Hear). Mr. Kabraji had started in his calculations with the year 1879 and now he wished to ask Mr. Kabraji to say whether any one in that year could have formed any conception of what the growth, the extent, and the income of the city would be in ten years' time. In 1879, the income of the Municipality was somewhere about 30 lacs. Now after considerably reducing various items of taxation, it had increased to 50 lacs. It was idle to expect that an establishment which was sufficient when the income stood at 30 lacs, would also prove sufficient when it had risen to 50 lacs, and when there had also been a corresponding increase in the requirements of the city. After the result of two years' very close watching of the working of the various Departments, he was perfectly convinced that it was out of the question to carry on the work of the city, even with the present establishment, and therefore he had proposed in the new budget, a very considerable increase in almost every department. He found that in the Chief Accountant's Department there had been no increase since 1872 whereas the increase in the amount of work done there might be estimated by the fact that while in the year 1879, the cash of all sorts which passed through his books, amounted to 171 lacs; last year it had reached the figure of 421 lacs. Again, in 1879 the Chief Accountant had to examine about 24000 vouchers, whereas, last year, the number had increased to 49,000. With these figures before them, it would be almost childish to say that the establishment could be reduced, unless, indeed, it were contended that in 1879 it was absurdly large. As a matter of fact, he had to propose a substantial increase in the Chief Accountant's office. He had for the same reason proposed an increase in the Engineers' Department. The letters on all kinds of subjects which passed through the Engineers' office last year was 64,000. Having gone, as carefully as he could, into the matter, he had come to the deliberate conclusion that it was impossible to go on with the present establishment and therefore, he said, as his last word as Municipal Commissioner, that they must either make up their minds to submit to absolute inefficiency and enormous arrears, or must sanction such increases in the establishment as might keep pace with the growing requirements of the city. One circumstance which had also considerably increased the work must not here be forgotton, and that was the growing disposition on the part of people to refuse to comply with Municipal requirements, even when they were perfectly legal and to start a very long and troublesome correspondence. (A laugh). In the good old days people were asked to do a thing and there it was done; but now they often refused, with or without reason, to comply with the Municipal demands. Again the work of the Health Department had also enormously increased, with the addition of about 20,000 a year to the population of the city. It was no doubt the duty of the Corporation to pay due regard to the pocket of the rate-payers. But first and foremost, he thought the Corporation had to consider the welfare of the city, to see that the work of the city was properly done, and to provide funds for doing it properly. It was their first duty to see that efficiency was maintained, and to guard against endangerous efficiency by false economy. (Hear Here). Before he sat down the Commissioner said he could not omit to say on that occasion how highly he appreciated the services of all the officers who had worked under him during the last two years; they had all done their best and worked very hard. (Applause).

Major Martin said that because there had been large increase in the expenditure, therefore it did not follow that there must be extravagance. As for the increase in the expenditure in sanitary matters, they would have to spend a great deal more than what they had to do now. He was against the proposition, and therefore, if it were carried, he would refuse to sit on the Committee. His idea was that if they employed men on an understanding that they were to receive a certain salary, and that their prospects were so and so, they had no right, as long as they could afford to pay them, to break faith with them. It was necessary that there should be an important increase in the engineer's department. While the wants of the city were growing, and large sanitary works were in progress, it was most important to have the very best sanitary and scientific talent they could find. The Corporation had particularly asked to be allowed to increase the salary of the Engineer to Rs. 2,000, but the permission was unfortunately not granted, and thus one of the greatest mistakes was committed. (Hear, hear.)

The Hon. P. M. Mehta said that barring the little lecture which the Commissioner presumably gave as a [illegible] to the Corporation. (Laughter)—he thought to Mr. Kabraji's remarks gave a complete answer [illegible] tical man like Mr. Kabraji understand how a [illegible] month's time would be sufficient for [illegible] that two go through all the work which he expected [illegible] do. With the increase in the growth and requirements of the city, the expenditure must increase. (Hear hear.) If there was any unjustifiable increase, it should be pointed out. Now that the Commissioner had informed them that he would propose a large increase in the different establishments, a committee composed of two gentlemen of experience should be asked to report after consultation with the Commissioner upon the wants and working of each department, giving the particulars relating to each office, so that the document might serve as a guide to the Corporation. It might be that such a report might lead them to increase the expenditure. But he was quite prepared to face that contingency, if necessary. (Hear hear).

Mr. Geary said that although he was opposed to the proposition before the meeting, he felt nevertheless, a certain amount of regret that Mr. Kabrajee's committee would not in all probability be appointed for the reason that, if it were appointed and brought into presonal contact with the real state of affairs and with the working of the various departments of this Municipality, they would have an end, once for all, of the eternal cry that the increase in the expenditure was simply a waste. (Hear hear.) Such a statement was really an impeachment of the Standing Committee. But that no such impeachment was actually intended by Mr. Kabraji was apparent from the fact that he had placed some 10 or 11 members of the Standing Committee on the committee proposed by him. For his own part, he was perfectly aware that [illegible] far from the establishments being too large, the[illegible] sufficient to deal with [illegible] Commissioner had just said [illegible] on their time the additional increase in th[illegible] had been given to [illegible] and attention. The figures [illegible] correspondence [illegible] them of the enormous increas[illegible] apartments [illegible] that was going on in all the [illegible] was a growing [illegible] palling. They meant that [illegible] on the part [illegible] a very legitimate determin[illegible] everything done [illegible] citizens of Bombay to have the needs of [illegible] being [illegible] ter manner than what satis[illegible] That spirit, he [illegible] ten or fifteen years ago public opinion [illegible] would not deteriorate, and [illegible] regard to the san[illegible] grow more and more exacting in [illegible] (Hear [illegible] and other requirements of the [illegible] and he [illegible] That being the state of affairs, overburdened [illegible] departments which were already [illegible] them by the [illegible] the work that was thrown [illegible] to stultify [illegible] gratifying growth of the city [illegible] himself as desir[illegible] Corporation. As a taxpayer he [illegible] oration to prevent [illegible] as any other member of the [illegible] proposition which [illegible] taxation from growing. But Mr. Kabraji was one [illegible] had been brought forward [illegible] with any regard [illegible] which certainly could not be [illegible] to the public interest,

Major Selby said he was [illegible] at one with Mr. Mehta and Major Martin [illegible] the figures proved [illegible] the Commissioner [illegible] nothing, he did not think that [illegible] complete answer to [illegible] had said was necessarily [illegible]. With regard to statements relating to extrava[illegible] speaker observed [illegible] the engineering department [illegible] fully convinced that [illegible] that he had for a long time [illegible] engineers were wholly [illegible] the salaries given to [illegible] they had to carry out. The [illegible] inadequate to the work [illegible] important work that was going [illegible] drainage was about the [illegible]. The work ought to be done in the very best possible manner, and by the very best possible men, and he distinctly said that he would not have the slightest hesitation in giving an engineer of great light and leading, considering the vital interests that might be affected by the introduction of underground drainage, even Rs. 5,000 per month. (Hear hear.) So it would be seen he was not a bit afraid himself on the score of mere expenditure, though it must of course be avoided wherever it was unnecessary.

Mr. Hormusji Dadabhoy said the line of argument which had been taken by some of the speakers reminded him of a time in the history of Municipal Government in Bombay, when the answer given to those who wanted to expose Municipal maladministration was that all was for the best, and that those who were for economy were the enemies of the Municipality. It must be remembered that the Municipal Officers being interested parties, they naturally could not be expected to see things in the light in which an outsider might see them; and therefore it was not an useless thing to go into the question of expenditure. But considering the great difficulties that would be put in the way of a committee; he doubted whether it could do anything in two months.

Dr. Waters also opposed Mr. Kabraji's motion. He thought the increase in the income was a greater ratio than the increase in the expenditure. He did not agree with Major Selby that the engineers were underpaid, but he had long been of opinion that it was necessary to appoint a Consulting engineer of great eminence, whose opinion would carry undoubted weight.

Mr. Cotton did not think the committee would be able to make a satisfactory report even in twelve months, instead of two.

Mr. Kabraji said he did not propose indiscriminate retrenchment. He too thought that two months' time was rather too short, but if the committee went about their work earnestly, they would be in a position to give them some important information.

On a division, only four votes were recorded in favour of Mr. Kabraji's proposition which was accordingly thrown out by a large majority.

The Corporation was then adjourned.

ALLEGED DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR, AT THE THEATRE.

MR. T. V. TWINING, Manager to Mr. Maccabe, appeared before Mr. Hamilton yesterday morning, and applied for summonses against Mr. P. E. Dixon, R.E., and Mr. F. G. Hodgson, for disorderly conduct and mischief at the Novelty Theatre last Tuesday evening. Mr. Twining said that Mr. Dixon and Mr. Hodgson went on to the stage after the performance was over, smashed a bottle and a table, and hurt one of the boys. They also put the lights out with the fire extinguishers which they threw about, damage being done to the extinguishers and to the table, while the boy who was injured was thrown upon the ground.

The Magistrate asked what the damages came to.

Mr. Twining rated the destruction of the extinguishers at Rs. 3, the table about Rs. 5, and with the damage to other property, altogether about Rs. 15, or Rs. 20, besides there was the injury to the boy.

The Magistrate inquired why they had done this.

Mr. Twining could not tell, and explained that there were others besides the gentlemen he was petitioning against whom he did not know, but whom he thought he could recognise. He then went on to explain that the boy was a servant who had been engaged to sell the song books, and some of these books had been taken away.

The Magistrate next asked if any application had been made to the gentlemen to pay the damages.

Mr. Soundy, who had accompanied Mr. Twining, replied that he had done so, as he was the responsible agent for the Theatre. They had, however, shown no inclination to pay. Mr. Soundy added that Mr. Dixon had behaved in a similar fashion before, and had given a great deal of trouble. Behaviour like this deterred other people from attending the Theatre. If no one had remained behind on Tuesday, the Theatre might have been set on fire.

The Magistrate granted a summons for mischief, making the case returnable on Monday, as Mr. Twining was leaving Bombay with Mr. Maccabe.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SUNDAY BEFORE ADVENT, NOV. 25.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral.—Agutter in G.—Hymns 6, 323, and 161.
4-45 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Revd. A. Goldwyer Lewis.—Hymns 160 and 165.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Bunnett.
Anthem—The Lord is my Shepherd.—78.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m, and Evensong at 4-45 p.m.
Thursday.—7-15 a.m.—Celebration.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins —Te Deum 13-14.—Hymn 7.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.—Hymn 322.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon, Magnificat 79. Nunc Dimittis 103.—Hymns 16, 240, and 24.
The offertories will be given to the Girls' Orphanage S. P. G. Mission, Ahmednagar.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.—Hymns 292, 162, and 224.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.—Offertory for "Children's Gift."—Hymns Processional 157 and 159. Recessional 5, Litany 180.
6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 238, 176, and 223.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 425, and 343.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 254, 465 and 239 to Tune 160.

FORT METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Services will be held in the Y. M. C. A. Rooms Apollo Bunder:—
11 a.m.—Preacher, Rev. M. V. B. Knox, of New Hamshire, U. S. A.
6 p.m.—Preacher, Rev. E. F. Frease.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION, ESPLANADE, (FOR HOLY TRINITY CHURCH).

7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 303, 176, and 322.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 225, 207, and 296.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

8 a.m.—Litany, Sermon and Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Choral and Sermon.
5-10 p.m.—Children's Service, Choral and Sermon.
6 p.m.—Evensong Children's Service, Choral and Sermon.
Alms for Choir Expenses.
Daily.—6-30 and 7 a.m., and 8 p.m.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Pra[illegible] [illegible]d Sermon.—Hymns 176, 279 and 236.
6 p.m.—Evening Pra[illegible] [illegible] Sermon.—Hymns 284, 198, and 277.

ST. PAUL'S CHU[illegible]

4-45 p.m.—Sunday Sc[illegible]
6 p.m.—Evening Se[illegible] 236.

[illegible]H, KAMATIPURA.

WESLEYAN [illegible]ol. [illegible]—Hymns 178, 360, and [illegible] Colab[illegible]

11 a.m.—Rev. G. W. C[illegible]
4-30 p.m.—Sunday Sc[illegible] [illegible]IST CHURCH.
6 p.m.—"Temperance [illegible]eway.
Byculla, next [illegible]buck.
9 a.m.—Mr. M. Renna[illegible] [illegible]atterbuck.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School. [illegible]ns.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
Cordial invitation to all.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S C[illegible] ASSOCIATION.

Services will be held on board th[illegible] Prince's Dock on Sunday morning [illegible] [illegible]TIAN [illegible]. Kelat in the [illegible] 11 a.m.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

DACOITY IN BOMBAY.

THE hearing of the case against Narayen Dhakoo and six others, on a charge of dacoity committed in Hunooman Lane, was resumed yesterday before the Hon. Mr Justice Scott and the same common jury. Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, Mr. Mankar, and Mr. Dhairyavan, appeared for five out of the seven prisoners.

At the close of the case for the prosecution, the counsel for the defence addressed the court, one after the other, on the improbabilities of the story told for the prosecution. A number of people had congregated in the locality in connection with a death which occurred there, and it was hard to believe that the prisoners would have ventured on the perpetration of such a daring crime under circumstances which, they must have known, were sure to lead to a detection.

His lordship having summed up the case, the jury, after about an hours' consultation, returned a verdict of guilty by large, but varying majorities, against all the prisioners, with the exception of prisioner No. 4, against whom there was a majority of only one.

His Lordship informed the jury that, under the law he was not authorized to accept the verdict of guilty against prisoner No. 4. He would, therefore, have to discharge him, unless the jury was of opinion that it was possible for them, on a reconsideration of the question, to arrive at a different conclusion.

The jury again retired for further deliberation, and on their return informed his Lordship that they adhered to their former verdict as regards the fourth prisoner.

His Lordship said in that case he would accept their verdict and discharge the prisoner. In passing sentence upon the other prisoners, his Lordship said that he quite agreed with the verdict of the jury. He believed they formed a gang, or part of a gang, which had been disturbing the peace and security of Bombay for some time past. In a city like Bombay, it was necessary to suppress a serious crime like that of dacoity, and he must, therefore, pass a severe sentence upon them by way of an example. Narayen Dhakoo, Gundia Kalidas, and Harishunkar Mahashankar had been already sentenced to ten years' transportation, and the term would now be enhanced to twelve years on account of the second offence. Boodhia Dwarkadas, who was the ringleader of the gang, was sentenced to fourteen years' transportation, the sentence running concurrently with that of ten years already passed against him. Damla Khema also appeared, in his lordship's opinion, to be a ringleader, and was transported for fourteen years. Narayen Laxhmidas was sentenced to seven years' transportation, as he seemed to have played a subordinate part in the proceedings of the gang. Addressing prisoner No. 4 (Gopalia Soonderji) his Lordship observed that the majority that had pronounced him guilty was insufficient for the purpose of securing conviction. The prisoner would have consequently to be discharged, but the Judge hoped that he would now take warning and lead a more peaceful life than he appeared to have hitherto done.

The prisoner appeared to be suffering considerably from nervous excitement, when he left the box.

FATAL RESULT OF AN ASSAULT.

Sita Nathu Moran was arraigned on a charge of voluntarily causing grievious hurt to a woman, named Bhimli. Mr. Slater appeared for the prosecution. The prisoner was undefended.

Mr. Slater said the facts of the case were very simple. The prisioner was residing with the woman, Bhimli, in a chawl situated at Chinchpogli, where they had been living for about a fortnight. On the 19th September, a work woman, named Yessoo, heard a quarrel going on between the prisioner and Bhimli. Yessoo was grinding corn when she heard the noise, and on going to see what was the matter, she saw the accused rush out of his room with a club in his hand. Yessoo and other neighbours entered the room, and found Bhimli lying on the ground in an unconscious state. She had wounds inflicted on her forehead, right elbow and knees. The woman was allowed to remain in the house till the following day, when she was removed to the hospital, where, in consequence of the injuries sustained by her, she died on the 2nd October. The prisoner was a man of intemperate habits, and used to quarrel with the woman at times.

The jury, after a short deliberation returned a verdict of guilty.

His Lordship sentenced the prisoner to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

KIDNAPPING A MINOR.

Kallan Sumsoodeekhan was charged with criminally kidnapping a minor, named Zeeban, from lawful guardianship, and two Mahomedan women, named Hoosein Jan, and Bundi Jan, were charged with abetment of the offence. Mr. Russell appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Kirkpatrick conducted the defence.

The facts of the case, as briefly stated by Mr. Russel to the Jury, were that Zeeban was a girl, twelve years old. She was the step-daughter of one Goolabshah Fakeershaw, and the wife of Hoosainshah; and she was living with her step-father in Bindraban, before she went to reside at Shahapore, at her father-in-law's house. While at Shahapore, the girl went out to buy vegetable, when the prisoner, Kallan, accosted her, and informed her that if she were to accompany him, he would give her sweetmeats. She w[illegible] induced to go with the prisoner, who took her to Mathura, and eventually brought her down to Bombay. In the meanwhile, the girl's father-in-law gave information to the police of the missing girl, and she was found in Bombay in the possession of the prisoners.

Mr. Kirkpatrick contended, in the first place, that the alleged offence had been committed outside the jurisdiction of the Bombay High Court, which could not, therefore, try the case. The objection was, however, over-ruled, and the trial was proceeded with.

The first witness for the prosecution was the girl, Zeeban. She looked about ten years old, and appeared to be very intelligent. Before the oath was administered to her, his Lordship put some questions to her in order to ascertain if she understood what was meant by telling the truth. The questions put to her were as follows.

Have you ever been in court before?—No.

What have you come here for?—These people (pointing to the prisoners) enticed me away and brought me to Bombay.

Do you know why you are called here?—Yes, to say what has been taken down in writing before. (A laugh)—

Is all that has been taken down true?—Yes.

Do you know what will happen to you, if you do not tell the truth?—If I tell the truth, all will be right; but if I don't tell the truth, I shall be liable to be sent to jail. (Laughter).

Mr. Russel: The girl shows acute legal intelligence.

The girl was then sworn, and her evidence was proceeded with. Her story was substantially the same as that told by the prosecuting counsel.

The Court adjourned at 5 in the afternoon, till this morning.

CALENDAR.—NOVEMBER, 1888.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter .... Nov. 25th, 10h. 11·8m., p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun-rise. H. M.	Sun-set. H. M.	High Water. H. M.	Low Water. H. M.
Sat. 21	Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a. m. Volunteers' Parade, Gymkhana, 5 p.m. Arrival of the Duke of Connaught, from Poona. Novelty Theatre: Maccabe's performance, 9 p.m. G. I. P. Ry. Institute, Parel, Miss Jewel Deane's performance, 9 p.m.	6 14	5 19	2 23m 2 3a	8 12m 7 54a
Sun. 25	26th Sunday after Trinity. Meeting of Ratepayers, Mandvie Ward, 2 p.m.	6 15	5 19	3 5m 2 51a	9 3m 8 45a
Mon. 26	Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a. m. National S. & W. Co., Meeting, 3-30 p.m. Departure of Duke of Connaught, for Poona. English mail expected per s. s. Kaiser-i-Hind.	6 15	5 19	3 53m 4 2a	10 13m 9 54a
Tu. 27	Presidency Mills Co., Meeting, 3 p.m.	6 16	5 20	4 54m 5 30m	11 37m 11 21a
Wed. 28	Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.	6 17	5 20	6 0m 7 0a	— 0 42a
Thr. 29	Deccan Ice Co., Meeting, 3-30 p.m.	6 17	5 20	7 4m 8 11a	0 45m 1 40a
Fri. 30	St. Andrew's Day. Departure of English mail per s.s. Hydaspes.	6 18	5 20	8 5m 9 8a	1 51m 2 28a

Left Aden on Tuesday noon, 20th instant.

[illegible] committed in France [illegible]hich 2,168 are [illegible]nt kinds.

THE total number of suicides [illegible] during the year 1887 was 7,572, of wh[illegible] attributed to mental affliction of differe[illegible], 1,228 to physical suffering, 975 to domestic troubles, 800 to drunkeness, 483 to poverty, 305 to pecuniary difficulties, 202 to the desire to avoid imprisonment, 100 to the loss of employment, 89 to the fear of exposure, 56 to the loss of relatives, and 25 to the dread of military service. Among the other causes specified in the returns, 227 suicides are put down to jealousy and crossing in love.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and [illegible] is delicious to the taste, and the greatest [illegible] of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Che[illegible] mers throughout the world. Sold [illegible] Anglo-American Drug Compan[illegible] Farringdon-road, London.

THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY.

WHEN the Commission sat on Thursday, Raghunath Daji Nagarkar was examined by Mr. Latham, and said:—I am elder brother of Waman Daji Nagarkar, the last witness. I am Pleader in the District Court of Poona. We are an undivided family. I live with my father in Poona. I have the management of fields and I spend money on them, the balance of my savings I give to my father. It is kept in the general treasury box of the house. The savings of all the members of the family are thrown into one common stock. My father, as a rule, keeps the key of the box. In December 1887, I left Poona for Madras. I was a Poona delegate of the National Congress. I entrusted to my brother the key of my box before leaving Poona. My box was in my office room. It is quite distinct from the general treasury box. There may have been about a thousand rupees in the box when I left Poona. Generally I keep some money in my own box for spending on the fields. I left Poona about 23rd December, and returned about the first week in January. I got the key of my box, I think, personally from my brother. My cash was short by about 100 Rupees when I returned. I ascertained from my brother personally the cause of the amount being short. He told me he was pressed very hard for money by Hanmantrao, and that he had paid him Rs. 500. He had some money with him, and made up the 500 by taking a hundred from my box. I got annoyed with him for having made the payment, because if he had even to give up the Government service what harm was there, there was sufficient in the house with us, and he should not have made the payment.

DESMPANDE'S CASE.

Luxumon Moreshwar Deshpande, examined by Mr Jardine, said:—I am a Brahmin, a B. A. of the Bombay University, and at present City Mamlutdar, Poona. I know Hanmantrao. I first made his acquaintance at the Deccan College in 1874. I was first appointed *sub pro tem* Mamlutdar of Bindori in Nasik district in 1883. In November 1886, I was Mamlutdar 4th grade at Nasik. In that month I was appointed sub pro tem 3rd grade. (Order 19th November 1886, *Gazette* 25th November, put in). I was surprised at this promotion, and I talked to the Collector, Mr. Woodward, about it. In the next month I was transferred to Pimpalnair. (Order 19th December 1886, *Gazette* 25th December, put in). This order also surprised me. I wished to remain where I was at Nasik. Mr. Woodward gave me a letter of introduction to Mr. Crawford, and I came to Poona with the letter about the 26th or 27th December 1886. In Poona I received a communication from Hanmantrao. I put up at Shankar Shripat Despande's, in Poona. I took no notice of the verbal message of Hanmantrao. I spoke about it to Mr. Pendse. On the next day I saw my acquaintance, Chitambar Kesheo Gadgil, and while I was speaking to him Hanmantrao came there. I, Gadgil, and two boys, 16 or 18, related to Gadgil, were present when Hanmantrao came. After Hanmantrao took his seat he asked me when I was going to Pimpalnair. I said soon after Christmas holidays. He said you have got the fruit of holding aloof and raising slander against us. I told him I do not know anything of that sort. He further said you were here in August last on short casual leave, but did not see us. I was a friend of yours, and you could have seen me. Instead of that you cried down Mr. Crawford's *regime*, and spoke about it to Mr. Woodward. He further said that if you should parade your virtue, you would be ruined, and if you do not choose to be practical, your prospects will be marred. I told him this was a false allegation. The conversation was in Marathi, but some English words were used. This is the substance of the conversation. I then returned to my house, feeling myself humiliated. I spoke about this interview to Mr. Pendse the same day. Next morning I went over to Mr. Crawford's bungalow and announced my arrival by a peon. The peon informed me the Commissioner was [illegible] came to call me, so I waited outside. Soon aft[illegible] Hanmantrao when I went in. and I went in. I saw [illegible] He showed me there the Mamlatdar's list with pencil remarks on it. He showed me also a letter addressed by Mr. Pendse to Mr. Crawford, in which along with three others my name was mentioned. Exhibit D, T. is the copy of what I saw. He put into my hands also correspondence relating to the abolition of the post of the Inspector General of Police. I do not remember having seen any other documents. He spoke to me about appointments, transfers, and promotions of mamlatdars. I was in this room with Hanmantrao for half an hour. A peon announced that the Commissioner was in, so I went out of the bungalow at the request of Hanmantrao. I then sent in my name, and was called in by the Commissioner. He spoke to me about the Pimpalnair transfer. I handed him Mr. Woodward's letter. He said he would reply to Mr. Woodward and dismissed me. This was about the 27th or 28th of December. I shortly afterwards heard that B. G. Sathe was going on leave, and spoke to Mr. Pendse if he could oblige me as he had already recommended me for the post of Deputy Collector. Sathe's application for leave was received by Mr. Crawford. He asked what office arrangements were to be made. Some correspondence passed, and I was appointed to act for Sathe. I joined the appointment and took charge about 6th January. My service book has been lost, and I have prepared recently as accurately as possible my service book. I was on tour with the Commissioner in January 1887. I returned to Poona about the end of January. I was then confirmed in the 3rd Grade on the 31st January, 1887. I carried on the work in the office after my return [illegible]. I remember Hanmantrao coming one day to [illegible] Commissioner's office. It was about a week or so after I came here. I was called out of the office into the compound by Hanmantrao. The message was repeated before I went out. I had any conversation with Hanmantrao. He spoke to me about the Borgaum Watan case which was then pending at the time. He told me to prepare my report in favour of a particular individual. I don't remember the individual now. I told him it would be hard to take any view than that warranted by the circumstances of the case. I had not read the papers in the case at that time. He told me that he was speaking under the instructions of the Commissioner, and I should see my way to act accordingly. I said I would look at the matter, and act according to my own way unless I had official instructions. I came back, read the papers, and wrote my report. The report was not approved, and the papers were returned to the office. I did not write any report on it afterwards. Mr. Bapat, Extra Assistant for arrears of Watan work, then made the draft report after me on the case. I remember the order of 10th February 1887, appointing me *sub pro tem* 2nd grade. (It was put in). At the date of that order Bapat was on special duty. That order did not affect me in any way. My pay as acting Native Commissioner was Rs. 150, plus 60 acting allowance for the first month, for the second mouth Rs. 175, plus 110 acting allowance. Five or six days after this notification, I saw Hanmantrao. He came to my house, he told me he got me appointed Assistant Native Commissioner and also *sub pro tem* 2nd grade. I said that as regards my Assistant's post I was indebted to Mr. Pendse, and as regards the substantive appointment it was a sham, i e, it exceeded the number sanctioned. He said it was only a trick to raise me to a higher grade still, and added he was in pecuniary difficulties and I should assist him. I said I will not pay anything as I was poor. He spoke to me about having got over Rs. 150 as my remuneration as acting Assistant Commissioner. He told me to consider the matter, and give me to understand that there was no escape. I said I would consider, and he went away. Rs. 1,000 was the sum mentioned at this interview. On 10th March I give over charge of Assistant Commissionership. I left Poona for Nasik on 15th or 16th March. Prior to leaving I sent in my application to be enrolled as Deputy Collector. Before I left Poona, Hanmantrao came to see me again, the night previous. Hanmantrao at this interview again repeated his request, and I repeated my refusal. He then peremptorily asked me to pay him a thousand rupees, or five hundred if I could not spare a thousand. He said that if I did not pay I shall be entirely ruined. I was here in the office and was entirely under their control, and the Commissioner had an opportunity of recording an unfavourable opinion about me in the records. Seeing in my short experience what power Hanmantrao had, and seeing that he was practically the Commissioner, I regret I had to yield. In order to stop him from working his evil power I paid him five hundred rupees. I got the money because I had drawn my two month's pay only two days before. The bills shown me are the office copy bills, signed by me on the 12th March. The amount was Rs. 370-6-6 and Rs. 275-6-0 for January and February.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity:

Pendse has been your friend for many years?—Yes.

In June 1886, you were in the 4th grade?—Yes.

You know that Pendse then recommended you as the third out of four persons fit to be put on the list of persons eligible for Deputy Collectors?—Yes.

Had you asked Pendse to do this?—No.

If you were fit for this you were fit for promotion?—Yes.

How did Mr Pendse speak so highly of you?—I had often spoken to him about my good reports.

You had an object, that he should assist you?—Yes.

Did Pendse tell you he had put you on the list for Deputy Collectors?—He told me in August or Sept. 1886.

You knew Pendse had written that letter recommending you before Hanmantrao showed it to you in December?—Yes.

Had you been to Poona?—Yes, in August. Pendse then told me about it. I stayed with my relations. Pendse told me Mr. Crawford had not put my name in the list.

You say you were confirmed in the 3rd grade while you were acting as Assistant Commissioner?—Yes, and Mr. Crawford never found fault with me. I never offered any money to be confirmed in the 3rd Grade, and had no conversation with Mr. Crawford before I was confirmed in it.

At that time you were 13th in the 4th grade?—Yes.

[illegible]t both in Mr. Robertson's and Mr. [illegible] juniors were put in over the heads [illegible]

You know [illegible] put to the 2nd grade there was no Crawford's time [illegible] a sham?—Yes. Hanmantrao told of others?—Yes [illegible]d with him.

When you were [illegible] here and swear that there was no vacancy, and it w[illegible] knowing anything about it?—Yes, I me so, and I agre[illegible] [illegible] and found that some one had

Did you came [illegible] I think it was a superfluous vacancy without [illegible] is in excess of the establishment. had made enqui[illegible]n by saying that the appointment already been app[illegible] was superfluous?—The appointment, that [illegible] days.

What do you mea[illegible] man appointed for Bapat in the in the 1st Grade [illegible] superfluous?—Yes, I admit that, ment was only for [illegible] were a 4th grade [illegible]

You admit that th[illegible] Mamlatdar. 1st Grade was not su[illegible]

It was a mistake in [illegible] Mamlatdar?—I was [illegible] was paid

Did you pay the Rs. 500 for having been [illegible] by Mr. Crawford?—No. [illegible] any one?—I did

Did you ever tell any one that the [illegible] and other friends the favour [illegible] received?—No.

[illegible] any slander against [illegible] 1886 to Mr. Pendse [illegible]

that Mr. Crawford's *regime* was a very bad one. I also said the same at Nasik before I was confirmed in the 3rd grade.

You told Hanmantrao a lie?—Yes.

Is Hanmantrao an old friend of yours?—No, he is an acquaintance.

In his case, did you not swear that he was an old friend of yours?—Yes.

You have mentioned much more here than you did in Hanmantrao's case? Yes, I have said more (put in)

You said nothing about pencil notes then?—I did not remember that, and was not asked about the Wadgaon case.

The evidence given by you in the other case was true, that you were interviewed by Pendse and Bhimbhai before you joined at Nasik?—Yes.

Who asked you to go to Mr. Ommanney?—Mr. Pendse, two or three days before I went.

How often have you made statements?—Only to Mr. Ommanney and in Mr. Vidal's Court.

The President: When you take charge, is there not a book showing the amount of cash you took over in the Treasury?—No.

Is there anything in the records of your office to show when you go on casual leave?—Yes, when written; not when verbal.

Did you ever come to Poona to ask the result of your application for promotion to Deputy Collector?—No, and I never had a reply.

Mr. Crawford says he saw you in Chiplunkar's presence after 14 April?—That is entirely false. And no such conversation as that mentioned took place on or about the 14th.

What was the date of the Bhorgaon Watan case?—The first [illegible] I don't know what became of it.

The [illegible] views [illegible] that so[illegible] You [illegible] mantra[illegible] fluence[illegible] Ha[illegible] Did[illegible] Ha[illegible] Did[illegible] At this stage the Com[illegible]

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SCRATCH RACES.

THE prospectus of the Bombay Gymkhana Scratch Races to be held on Saturday, the 8th, and Saturday, the 15th December, 1888, is published:—

Stewards.—Messrs. H. C. Burder, G. K. Remington, C. Gray, E. L. Barton, J. Littleton Symons, and Capt. Capel Cure.

FIRST DAY—SATURDAY, 8TH.

1ST RACE.—"The Worlee Stakes."—A hurdle race for all Arab and country-bred horses. Catch weights over 11 stone. Distance ½ mile over six flights of hurdles. Entrance Rs. 5; added Rs. 49. Half [illegible] to go to second horse, provided four or more starters.

2ND RACE.—"The Buggy Stakes."—For all [illegible] carriage horses that have been driven regula[illegible] least 3 months. A declaration to this e[illegible] owners to accompany entry. Walers catc[illegible] over 12·7 stone; Arabs and country-bre[illegible] weights over 10·7 stone. Distance ½ mile. Rs. 5; added Rs. 49.

3RD RACE.—"The Polo Stakes."—For al[illegible] polo ponies, which are recognised as st[illegible]ch by [illegible]ards, 13·3 or under. Bombay Polo [illegible] certifi[illegible] accepted. 13·3 to carry 11 stone or over [illegible] allowed for every ¼ inch under 13·3. Distan[illegible] Entrance Rs. 5; Rs. 49 added.

4TH RACE.—"The Waler Stakes." [illegible] Catch weights over 12 stone [illegible] Entrance Rs. 5; added Rs. [illegible]

SECOND DAY—SATURDAY, 15TH DEC[illegible]

1ST RACE.—"The Pony Hurdle Race." [illegible] Arab and country-bred ponies, 13·3 and und[illegible] to carry 11 stone or over; 3 lbs. allowed f[illegible] inch under 13·3. Bombay Polo and W[illegible] certificates only accepted. Distance ½ mile [illegible] flights of hurdles. Entrance Rs. 5; added Rs[illegible]

2ND RACE.—"The Waler Hurdle Race." [illegible] Walers. Catch weights over 12 stone. Distan[illegible] over six flights of hurdles. Entrance Rs. [illegible] Rs. 49.

3RD RACE.—"The Hack Stakes."—For all [illegible] country-bred horses. Catch weights over [illegible] Distance 5 furlongs. Entrance Rs. 5; added [illegible]

4TH RACE.—"The Pony Stakes."—For a[illegible] 13·2 or under. 13·2 to carry 11 stone or o[illegible] allowed for every ¼ inch under 13·2. Bo[illegible] and W. I. T. C. certificates only accepted. [illegible] mile. Entrance Rs. 5; added Rs. 49.

MADRAS.

REMINISCENCES OF THE ROSS-MORGAN [illegible] On Wednesday, at the Appellate Court, b[illegible] Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Muttusawmy [illegible] [illegible]

Judge directed that as his petition had [illegible] respondent that of the name Mr. Ross, the respondent should be inserted. This Mr. Mo[illegible] and on the advice of counsel withdrew the [illegible] from the file of the Calicut Court. Adding modifications to his petition, he presented th[illegible] the District Court of Coimbatore, but m[illegible] application from one for a divorce to one f[illegible]cial separation. Mr. Ross thereupon filed a pet[illegible] the statements made in Mr. Morgan's appli[illegible] compared with that recorded in evidence i[illegible] of the adultery case, at the Presidency M[illegible] Court, were quite different, and he had c[illegible] perjury. He therefore solicited sa[illegible] prosecute Mr. Morgan on that charge, [illegible] was granted. Mr. Gantz in his argument [illegible] out that there was no malicious [illegible] making the statement his client did, as it [illegible] upon the Judge's requisition that Mr. Ro[illegible] was included. As regards the difference [illegible] statements made by Mr. Morgan in his pet[illegible] the evidence given in the Presidency M[illegible] Court, which formed the basis of the c[illegible] brought to the notice of their Lordships th[illegible] important omission in Mr. Ross's qu[illegible] been made which clearly showed that Mr.[illegible] statements were perfectly correct. The Ch[illegible] said the omission was a grave and serious [illegible] could not have been expected of a gentlem[illegible] position that of Judge of the Madura Di[illegible] would ask Mr. Kenworty Browne to offer a[illegible]nation he could on behalf of his client. M[illegible] attempted a reply, but their Lordships re[illegible] order for prosecution, and in doing so sai[illegible] application for prosecution should never h[illegible] made and ought not to have been sanctioned.

BLONDIN AT SEA.

A FEW days ago we gave an extract [illegible] English journal in which Blondin relate[illegible] periences. In it the celebrated performer [illegible] to mention an extraordinary feat he acco[illegible] on board the P. and O. steamer Poona, [illegible] voyage from Aden to Point de Galle, on [illegible] October, 1874. Of this achievement the [illegible] *Register* of the following year gives the [illegible] account:—

The celebrated tight-rope walker perform[illegible] traordinary feat on board the Peninsular an[illegible] steamer Poona, on her voyage from [illegible] Point de Galle. This vessel is the longest [illegible] pany possesses, measuring 431 ft. M. Blond[illegible] took to walk on the tight-rope from the ma[illegible] mizen mast and back. Accordingly, a sto[illegible] hawser was made fast to the mizentop, ha[illegible] a heavy block in the maintop, and hauled ta[illegible] steam winch on deck. Lateral motion was [illegible] as far as possible by guys, made fast to the si[illegible] ship, but the motion of the vessel herself co[illegible] avoided. When Blondin stood in the maintop [illegible] hand, he hesitated long enough, with one fo[illegible] rope, to make many people think he had repe[illegible] task was one to try even his nerves. The mi[illegible] of course lower than the main, and the [illegible] guys had pulled the rope down in the centr[illegible] he had to start down a rather steep incline. [illegible] is accustomed to guide and steady himself [illegible] his eyes on the rope about twenty feet ahe[illegible] but what with the rolling of the ship and th[illegible] tion of the powerful engines (the Poo[illegible] running between twelve and thirteen knots), [illegible] he had now to walk on was drawn into such [illegible] waves that he described it as looking mo[illegible] snake than a rope. Before he had gone five [illegible] was forced to sit down to steady himself, [illegible] two or three rollers which came in successio[illegible] again he sat down and then reached the m[illegible] amidst hearty applause. This part of th[illegible] was made more difficult by the sun being [illegible] his eyes. His return was quick and easy, [illegible] passed over about three fourths of the dist[illegible] the swell caught the ship, and he had to [illegible] away from side to side, till he seemed to b[illegible] of the perpendicular. Much anxiety was [illegible] spectators, but Blondin never lost his [illegible] coolly waiting till the troublesome r[illegible] walked on and reached the mainmast in sa[illegible] owned that the task was a most difficult one.

ONE of the peculiar features of Idaho sce[illegible] the *Scientific American* is the frequent [illegible] of dark rocky chasms and channels of [illegible] which streams and rivers plunge and are [illegible] for ever lost. These fissures are supp[illegible] old lava beds. The outside of the molte[illegible]ed and formed a roof, the fiery stream be[illegible] exhausted, leaving an empty chamber. [illegible] this roof having occurred, an opening [illegible] into which the river or stream now dis[illegible] reappear at a mysterious lake, basin, or [illegible] some distant mountain on plain. On th[illegible] the Snake River one of these streams [illegible] gushing from a high cliff in a cataract to [illegible] below.

"ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Q[illegible] complete, permanent cure. Corns, wa[illegible] At chemists and druggists.

"ROUGH ON ITCH."

"Rough on Itch" cures skin humours, [illegible] ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, [illegible] itch, ivy poison, barber's itch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.—Artistic Designs in CHRISTMAS CARDS, Porcelain, Velvet, Satin, from the best houses in London.—*Bombay Gazette* Office, [illegible], Esplanade, Albert Buildings.

DR. M. M. BOSE, M. D., L. R. C. P. (Edinburgh), late of the New York Homœopathic Medical College. Homœopathic Physician and Surgeon. 93, Frere Road Mody Bay. South-east of European General Hospital.

WORTH A GOLD MOHUR A BOTTLE!!! Three doses of TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM will cure any Ordinary COUGH or BRONCHIAL ATTACK. Note—Only procurable from THOMSON & TAYLOR, Fort.

NONE should now fail to try our Packets of 12 Assorted 'Xmas Cards, for a trivial sum of As. 8only.—Apply at once to SHROFF BROTHERS.

ON VIEW.—The late Sir F. SOUTER'S Valuable Furniture, Billiardtable Piano, Horses, Carriage, Plants, &c., at the "Ridge," Malabar Hill.

BROUGHAM by STEPHENS FOR SALE—Very Light and in Good Order.—Rs. 900 PRYCE WEEDON, Malabar Hill.

JUST RECEIVED.—VIEWS OF INDIA. Views of India, Suitable 'Xmas Presents for Friends at Home.—THE FANCY GOODS TRADING, Co., Ld., No. 65, Meadow Street.

AUCTION SALE of Capt. J. N. Livingstone's Valuable Household Furniture, Pianoforte by Richard Lipp & Co., at No. 4, Grant's Buildings, to-day, at 1 p.m.

RICH MAJOLICA TABLE LAMPS, Reading Lamps, Hanging Lamps, Wall Lamps, &c., &c. Rich Presentation Lamps, &c., &c. Lamp Warehouse, R DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

TO LET at MATHERAN.—The "BOMBAY VIEW," opposite Louisa Point and the "KEEPSAKE," near the Bund. Apply to FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJI, No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort.

TO LET.—ACCOMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, Facing the Sea, and Very Airy, on Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill. Apply to FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE, No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort,

WANTED.—A Thorough Contractor's SUB-AGENT, with experience in the Konkan and Bombay Presidency. Good salary for approved man. No replies will be sent to applicants excepting the selected one.—Apply "CONTRACTOR," care of *Bombay Gazette*

AN EUROPEAN BAND MASTER is open to an ENGAGEMENT, has good experience in both Military and String Bands, Composing and Arranging Music. Apply to "E.," care of this paper.

REQUIRED.—For Settlement Department, in a Native State an ASSISTANT SETTLEMENT OFFICER, to take charge of Head Office and Accounts. A retired British Revenue Official preferred. Salary commencing at Rs. [illegible] (British.) Apply to "BANDOBAST," care of this pa[illegible]

COOK'S [illegible] LAUNCH RUNS to [illegible] intervals. It has been [illegible] available for private parties.

STE[illegible] ength [illegible] and is fit[illegible] Gazett[illegible] Bombay [illegible]

NOTICE.—[illegible] Just Opened, [illegible] and SECOND-HAND BOOK[illegible] son's Hotel, Bombay.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, [illegible] Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. [illegible] Br[illegible] Tiffin, Re. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a First-Class Upper-storeyed Hotel, in Poona. It is most centrally situated and affords all the Comforts of a Home. Rooms bright and airy. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. TERMS MODERATE.

PURE MARSALA, as used at the UNION CLUB, MALTA. Imported direct by PHIPSON and Co., Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

BOUTELLEAU and Co.'s (CHAMPAGNE VINEYARD PROPRIETORS Co.) celebrated BRANDY. Prices from the Sole Agents and Importers—R. BALLANTINE and Co., Hornby Row, or Retail Agents—Messrs. D. C. OOMRIGUR and Co., Market.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms. Annas 4 each.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 3½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

ITALIAN SWEETS and CAKES, our own make.—PEARSE & Co., Confectioners, 7, Church Gate Street.

JOHN MAHOMED'S NEW SUMMER TWEEDS, perfect fit, Guaranteed and Prices most Moderate for Ready Money, 18, Medow Street, Bombay.

VEVEY CIGARS.—Direct from ORMOND & Co., Switzerland. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla, No. 6. First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

WHITE SUN UMBRELLAS.—A large stock to hand, lined green, strong frames, near natural handles, Rs. 6. BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.

IF you wish to have a really good Timekeeper fully worth the money you spend, go to KANNY & Co., Watchmakers, Goldsmiths, 59, Meadows Street.

FOR SALE, a consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.—Price and Quality beyond competition.—The Novelty of the Season—'Xmas Booklets.—The BOMBAY TRACT and BOOK SOCIETY.

CRESTS and MONOGRAMS, engraved on stone by a special artist, and mounted as Signet Rings, Seals, &c., at a few daysnotice.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay or Poona.

'XMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS, 'Xmas-Tree Ornaments, Toys and Dolls, in Great Variety. Crackers, Table Ornaments, Ham and Bacon, in cut. D. B. MODY, General Merchant, 29, Apollo Street.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY, from BOMBAY to the BOSPHORUS; by GRATTAN GEARY, with map and illustrations. Crown 8 vo. in two volumes. Cloth bound, Rs. 6; postage [illegible] nas.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE.—BAY ARAB HORSE, 14-2, 6 years, quiet and believed sound, good across country, ridden with the Bombay Hounds last season. Owner leaving Bombay. Price, Rs. 400. Apply to "L." care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a form of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z." care of this paper.

THE PALL MALL HAIR CUTTING SALOON, and TOILET CLUB.—For Ladies and Gentlemen, Hair Brushed by Machinery. Wigs and Theatrical Articles for Amateurs and Professionals. A large assortment of Fancy Combs and Hairpins arrived by last Mail. 73, Esplanade Road, Fort.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION—Open to the public. Maximum Rs. 1,000. Secured to heirs. Annual payments about Rs. 12. Fund not weighted with monthly subscriptions. Cheaper and less troublesome than Life Assurance. Head Office: Ratnagiri. Branches: Bombay and Sattara. Forms and particulars from Secretaries.

REMARKABLE DISAPPEARANCE!!! Re. 1 paid either for Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture, at Dr. Batliwalla, Dadur, Bombay, or at Cooper, Madon and Co., Chemists, Fort, or at Dantra & Co., Tea Merchants, Church Gate Street, Fort. Will be returned if the Ague or Intermittent Malarious fever does not abate by its use!!

SURGEON-MAJOR A. S. G. JAYAKAR, Civil Surgeon, Muscat:—I have used BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE with success in some obstinate cases of Intermittent Fever, and have pleasure in recommending it as a safe and reliable remedy.

LESSONS in DECORATIVE ART.—By a Diplomaed Lady. Materials supplied for 20 Art Designs to order. Photospainted, Crystoleum, Canvasine, Kastaline, Crayonium, smallest to life-size. Superior Plush frames, Photographs, a superior assortment of Paintings to select from. Lessons by letter, to Mofussil residents. Terms at Messrs. Treacher and Co., Byculla, or to MRS. W. H. McCANN "Bellure House," Mazagon.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
PLEA OR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, Parcels, and Telegrams for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and the PRIVATE SECRETARY, which cannot be delivered at BELLA VISTA, MAHABLESHWAR, by 7 a. m., on SATURDAY, 1st December, should be addressed to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Malabar Point, Bombay, until further notice.

J. MONTEATH,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.
Bella Vista, Mahableshwar, 22nd November, 1888.

NOTICE.

THE VISITORS' BOOKS of H. E. the GOVERNOR and LADY REAY will be placed at GOVT. HOUSE, Malabar Point, and at the SECRETARIAT, on and after the 25th instant, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. daily.

In view of the reception which is to take place at GOVT. HOUSE on the ARRIVAL of H. E. the MARQUIS of LANSDOWNE, Ladies and Gentlemen intending to write their names are requested to do so as soon as possible.

B. HAMILTON, Capt.,
A.-D.-C.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!
ON VIEW
at the Bombay Tramway Co.'s Stables, Colaba.
100 HORSES LANDED LAST MONTH FROM AUSTRALIA,
imported by C. G. BALDOCK,
consisting of splendid carriage pairs, broken to harness, weight carrying cobs, first-class hacks, and horses suitable for chargers.
Intending purchasers can see the horses driven or ridden.

AUCTION SALE of 25 of the above horses on SATURDAY, 24th inst., at 3-30 p.m., at Colaba, opposite Tramway Co.'s Stables. See BENNETT and Co.'s advertisement on page 4.

THE CLUB HOTEL,
POONA.
THE ONLY EUROPEAN HOTEL IN THE STATION.

TESTIMONIAL.

LADY GREVILLE and PARTY, while staying at the "Club Hotel," Poona, found everything Clean and Comfortable and the Food Excellent, and met with every Attention and Civility from the Proprietor.

Poona, 17th Nov., 1888.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

CAREFULLY adapted to correct all defect of vision.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
[illegible]icians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India.)
[illegible] Old Bond Street London.
[illegible]cutta. Rampart Row Bombay.
[illegible] MICHAEL BIDDULPH,
[illegible] India to acknow-
[illegible] you have
[illegible]mmend
[illegible]
SURGEO[illegible]
NO. 3, HORNBY [illegible]
Opposite the Bombay General Post Offi[illegible]

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,
TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.
No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have [illegible] introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. ,, 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. ,, 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited,
Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.
AUTHORISED.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of—
The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
,, ,, ,, Overland Summary
,, ,, ,, Weekly Budget
,, ,, ,, Bi-weekly;
The Indian Travellers Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay
And for all other publications issuing from th Office.
Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co. ranch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
• AGENTS WANTED.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
AND
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.
18, Marine St., Bombay.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts Teeth under N. C. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

THE NEW LAND RE[illegible]
THE BOMBAY [illegible]VERNMENT.
TAXATION OF S[illegible]BSOIL WATER
AT
FORTHCOMING REV[illegible]ION SETTLEMENTS
IN GU[illegible]ARAT,
REPRINT OF ART[illegible]LES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM T[illegible] BOMBAY GAZETTE.
Appendix [illegible] the Resolutions of the [illegible]
and 25th July, 18[illegible]
Price, 1 Re.; po[illegible]
[illegible]bay Gazette Office.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British ship Holyrood, 1,991 tons, Captain R Crosbie, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE B I steamer Chilka, Captain H W Gunning, sailed yesterday for Madras, in ballast.

THE sailing ship Colombus, Captain J Junghans, cleard yesterday, laden with a general cargo, for Muscat and Mauritius.

THE s s Hindoo will sail to-day for Cutch Mandvie and the coast ports with a general cargo and 500 passengers on deck.

THE British steamer Idar, 2,595 tons, Captain A B McDougal, cleared outwards yesterday for Hull, laden with a general cargo.

THE s s Saint Albans, 1,315 tons, Captain R Sturrock, arrived in port yesterday, from Batoum, laden with 65,000 cases of kerosine oil for the Bombay Co, Ld, to whom also the vessel is consigned.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Maharaja, 1,046 tons, Captain A S Young, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Calcutta and the coast ports with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer King Arthur, Captain F. J. Ruffin, will sail this morning for the Persian Gulf, laden and with Mr P Bornnoff as a cabin and 75 deck passengers.

THE s s Falls of Inversnaid, 1,757 tons, Captain G Baron, from Glasgow (Oct, 17), arrived in Bombay on Thursday evening, laden with a general cargo. She is consigned to Messrs Walsh, Lovett and Co.

THE British India steamer Patna, 1,148 tons, Captain F Icely, sailed last evening for Calcutta and coast ports with a general cargo and two cabin passengers for Tellichery; and sixteen deck for several ports.

THE British steamer Dunedin, 1,418 tons, Captain R Parrett, arrived in Bombay the night before last, laden with a cargo of 2,430 tons coals from Penarth (Oct, 24) for the G I P R Company, and Mes.rs Cox, Lindsay, and Goyder, as passengers. The vessel is consigned to J Mackintosh and Co.

THE British India steamer Satara, Captain J C Tice, with mails from the Persian Gulf and Kurachi, arrived in port yesterday forenoon. The following passengers were on board:—The Hon'ble General Chesney, R E, C S I, C I E, member of the Viceregal Council, Major Broadfoot, Colonel and Mrs Lewis. (Director General of Ordnance), Captain and Mrs Fitz Gerald and two infants, Colonel Sandford, R E, Colonel W Merriman, R E, Messrs G M Chesney, D Armour, Syed Alli, Knatchbull, R Sauger, J Thomas, J Aghanouriantz and Wilson; also ten men of the Royal Lancashire and the 19th Bombay Regiment, and 142 deck

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O steamer Peshawar, Captain L H Moule, cleared yesterday for Colombo and Shanghai with mails for China and Australia, and the following passengers:—Revd S McGee, Mr Cavanagh and Private Hughes, for Sydney; Miss Sexton, for Hongkong; Mr W J Gladwin, Mrs Dossabhai and Mr Jacobs, for Colombo.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 23.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Armenia ..	2218	G. Reid	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Peshawur ..	2136	L. H. Moule	C	P. & O. Co.
,, Ktolia	2109	W. Gill	D	K. Nixon & Co.
,, C. Graham..	1911	Alexanderson ..	G	F. Muir & Co.
Idar	2656	A. McDougal ..	Q	E. Bates & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
[illegible]therland.....	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	E. Bates & Co.
[illegible]ck ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	J. Mackintosh & Co.
[illegible]e	[illegible]	[illegible]	5	P. & O. S. N. Co.
[illegible]i	[illegible]	[illegible]	6	F. Bozzoni.

[illegible]IVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	From
22	Falls of Inversnaid (s)	Baron	Glasgow, Oct. 17.
	Duniden (s)	Parrett	Penarth, Oct. 24.
	H.M.S. Turquoise.	Bracke'bury	Muscat.
23	Maharaja (s)........	Young	Calcutta, Nov. 1.
	St. Albans (s)	Sturrock.....	Batoum, Nov. 1.
	Satara (s)	Tice	Busreh, Nov. 1.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
23	Chilka (s)	Gunning	Madras.
	Siam (s)	Weighell	Aden.
	Peshawer (s)	Moule	Colombo & Shanghai
	Patna (s)............	Icely	Calcutta and Coast.
	Holyrood (ship) ...	Crosbie	Calcutta.
	Goolinar (schr.) ..	Nakoda	Damaon.

The following vessels will sail to-day:—
Steamer King Arthur, Raffin, for Persian Gulf.
,, Idar, Macdougal, for Hull.
,, Hindoo, Baker, for Cutch Mandvie.
Ship Columbus, Junghans, for Muscat and Mauritius.

The steamer Maharaja was entered for loading for Calcutta and the coast, yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS

Nov.			
19	Loodiana s	Britten.......	Bombay, Nov. 7.
	Abana s	Bement	Cardiff, Oct. 7.
	Malda s	Nash	Bombay, Oct. 26.

DEPARTURES.

November 19.—Steamer Asia. Ships Cuthona and Glenlui. Barque Natal.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—NOVEMBER 23.

FitzGerald, Captain, Durham L I, on duty, from Karachi.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 22.

Vincent, Major, C I Horse, on duty, to Augur.
Cranford, Lieut, 7th Bombay L I, off leave, to Mhow.
Gordon, Lt Col, 5th Bombay Cavalry, on leave, to England.
King, Lieut, R E, from leave, to Lucknow.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Colonel the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley,
Commandant, B. V. R. Corps.
Bombay, November 24, 1888.

1. The Battalion will parade for drill under the Commandant this evening. Fall in at the Gymkhana at 5 p.m. Tram fares to and from parade will be paid to Company. N. C. officer appointed for that purpose.

2. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows:—No 2738 Volr G S Johnstone, No 2739 Volr D J Solomon, and No 2740 Volr E D Samuel, to "E" Company; No 2741 Volr J Pinheiro, to "A" Company; and No 2742 Volr W Blunt, to "B" Company.

3. "F" Company Bayley Shield Competition will be held on the 27th instant.

4. Sergt Widlake resigns the stripes at his own request.

5. The following promotions and appointments will take effect in "C" Company from this date:—

To be Color-Sergt—J S Kiess, vice Cr-Sergt W George, transferred to "N" Compnay.

To be Sergeant—L-Sergt R Smith, vice Sergt J S Kiess, promoted.

To be L-Sergts—Corpl J Ferneaux vice L-Sergt R Smith promoted and Corpl R W Penington.

To be Corpls—L-Corpl F A Bingham vice Corpl Ferneaux promoted, and L-Corpl R Davies vice Corpl R W Penington promoted.

To be L-Corporals—Volr H Kiess vice L-Corpl F A Bingham promoted, and Volr A Fell vice Lt-Corpl Davies promoted.

By Order,
H. S. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

HIGH COURT—NOVEMBER 24.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

For dismissal.

238-88—Little, S, F and N—Bapty Brothers, Ld, vs. Nusserwanji Jehangir Khambatta—Macfarlane, E and H.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

299-88—Payne, G and [illegible] Co, C and S—Molvi Hidayetula bin Molvi
300-8[illegible] Busharatula vs. Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy and others—Bomonji and H.
301-88—Hore, C and B—Nenbai vs. Narron Wallji—Tyabji and D.
302-88—Hore, C and B—Nenbai vs. Soonderji Jairam—Mansuklal, D and J.
233-88—Payne, G and S—C Lowe and another vs. Currim Mahomed.
371-86—Tobin, and R—Maneck Hajee vs Goolam Hoosen Parpia—Thakurdas, D and C.
307-88—Shamrao, P—Dossaji Essaji and another vs Tarachand Sittaram—Little, S F and N.
308-88—Shamrao, P—Dossaji Essaji and another vs Thakur Jaitha Purshotum and another—Little, S F and N.
314-88—Jefferson, B and D—C A Turner vs Callianji Ameerchund—Hore, C and B.
315-88—Bomonji, and H—Rampurtab Goolabrai vs Meya Kadur Fakir Mahomed and others—Mulji, B B.
[illegible]—Mansuklal and D—Sadaluxmi vs Mahaluxmi—Mirza, H and K.
[illegible]—Hore, C and B—Sadanund Essooba vs S Pinto—Wadia and G.

COMMERC[illegible]IAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 23.

AT 96⅝, Con[illegible]sols were ⅛ per cent. lower in London yesterday; bu[illegible] Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 105¾. S[illegible]ilver remained at 43⅜d. per oz.; and four per cent. [illegible] Rupee Securities had not changed from £67½, tho[illegible]ugh 4½ per cents. were ⅜ down at £70⅞; both quota[illegible]tions, however, are called nominal. In Paris, 3 per c[illegible]ent. Rentes had advanced one per cent., say, to 83[illegible] and exchange on London was two centimes high[illegible]er, at Francs 25·31½. According[illegible] to the weekly Return of the Bank of England[illegible] the Reserve stood at 40 per cent. of the Bank[illegible] Liabilities, which is an increase of 2 per ce[illegible]in the former since the previous Wednesd[illegible]e Bank rate remained at 5 per cent., but in th[illegible] market there was a further advance in disco[illegible] ¼ per cent., the rate on short London Bills [illegible] quoted at 4 per cent., and that on 6 months[illegible] Indian Bank Paper at 3⅞ per cent. per annu[illegible] The shipments of Specie to India this week adv[illegible]by wire consist of £140,000 in Silver, and £10,[illegible] Gold, all for Bombay. In the[illegible]t and Mincing Lane Markets there had been[illegible]ovement. The Li[illegible]l Cotton Market closed quiet all round last[illegible]ning, the sales having reached only 8,000 bales[illegible]cluding 600 Surats. Mid-American was again 1[illegible]er lb. lower, at 5⅜d; and American Arrivals were [illegible]d. down in all positions. With the exception of "[illegible]ood" Hingunghat, which [illegible] quotes at 4½d. per lb., again [illegible]tions of 4½d. [illegible] without change.

In New York, the spot price remained at 10 cents.; but February Futures were 5 points lower, at 9·86 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 33,000 bales, and we annex the totals for the three seasons, so far, for comparison:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Thursday's Receipts...	33,000	30,000	36,000
Five days' do ...	222,000	203,000	230,000
Total since 1st Sept...	2,312,000	2,821,000	2,380,000

What with the usual mail day quiet and the indisposition both of exporters and local buyers to operate, only a small business has transpired today, a further drop of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 in prices having failed to induce purchasers to come forward. A few hundred bales in the aggregate of ready new Bengal, at Rs. 182-98; and Dhulia Ginned, at Rs. 212½ are the only purchases reported, and the market closed steady at the decline.

WHEAT is not wanted, and few transactions have taken place, business, all round, being now on a most limited scale. The tone of the markets is quiet, and prices are quite unchanged.

SEEDS.—With the exception of a little enquiry for *Linseed* leading to a moderate business, there has been no further movement in this market and rates are quoted as before all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton..............................	2,848	bales
Wheat..............................	16,075	cwt.
Linseed	4,875	,,
Rapeseed..........................	3,852	,,
Gingellyseed......................	4,375	,,

FREIGHTS may be called a shade steadier, not so many sellers having been out as yesterday. Business has been done for Marseilles, December shipment, Seeds, at 24s. per ton; and the Austrian Lloyd line has booked Cotton for Trieste, March shipment, at Rs. 17½ per ton.

EXCHANGE has been rather quieter to-day, especially for Bank Paper, as the discount market in London has had a sharp rise in the last few days. Bank Telegraphic has been done for March at 1s. 4 9-16d. Few Mercantile Bills are coming out, and we quote forward rates for 3 months' sight Credits at 1s. 4 25-32d. for January-February, 1s. 4⅞d. for March; and 1s. 4 23-32d. for April delivery. The market closed quiet but steady at the following quotations for ready business:—

Bank Bills on demand...	1s. 4 19-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 9-16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s. 4 23-32d.	,,
Credits do. ...	1s. 4 13-16d.	,,
Francs do. ...	1·77¼	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There has been a rather steadier feeling in this market to-day at the decline, and Fours for cash and the account have been quoted throughout at 98, 97⅞, having been the rate for the 5th January. 103½ has been quoted for 4½ per cent. Paper.

SHARES.—Without much business passing in Mill shares, the tone of the market has continued to rule in favour of sellers, and in every case where there has been any change we report an advance in rates. City of Bombay are Rs. 10 higher, at Rs. 995; Southern Mahratta Rs. 10 up, at Rs. 460; Star of India are Rs. 10 higher, at Rs. 890; Maneckji Petit are Rs. 7½ higher, at Rs. 1,212½, Imperial and Queen, Rs. 5 higher; at Rs. 595 and Rs. 930, respectively, Mofussil Press shares are Rs. 2½ higher, at Rs. 407½; and Bombay and Burma Trading, 2nd issue, are Rs. 10 higher, at Rs. 850 per share.

BOMBAY [illegible]ILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN [illegible]ANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	13 pct.	892½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	990
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	825
EXCHANGE BANK[illegible]					
Agra Bank..........	10,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. Corporation	61,[illegible]	100	all	17¼ do.	£19
National Bank of India........	37,3[illegible]	$125 2[illegible]		5 pc.	130
INSURANCE COMPANIES.					
Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	1,050xd
Empire Fire Insurance Co		5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	[illegible]
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 9	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.....	280	8,000	1,000	Rs. 190	2,050
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad S. & W. Co.....	1,3[illegible]8	1,000	1,000	...	1,150
Albert Edward Mill Co., Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]00	500	Rs. 25	450
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,315	100	100	Rs. 4	95xd
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld....	[illegible]	500	500	...	380
Ahmedabad Ginning & M. Co., Ld.	[illegible]	1,000	1,00[illegible]	..	–
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.			125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co. Ld.....			1,000	..	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.			1,00[illegible]	Rs. 30	615
Bellary S. & W. Mill Ld..........	[illegible]71	50[illegible]	50[illegible]	Rs. 2½	50[illegible]
Bombay Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	500	5[illegible]	Rs. 5	385
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	870xd
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	20[illegible]	200	Rs. 1[illegible]	14
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	5[illegible]	50	Rs. [illegible]	985
City of Bombay Mfg. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. [illegible]2	995
Colaba Land & Mill Co., Ld.	4,000	70[illegible]	70	Rs. 25	715
Connaught Mills Co. Ld.	840	50	50	Rs. 25	660
Cocrla S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,300	1,000	1,0[illegible]	Rs. 35	535
David Mills Co., Ld. ..	1,600	500	35	Rs. 500	550
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,0[illegible]	Rs. 50	1,015
Empress S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,415½	5[illegible]	50	Rs. 2[illegible]	680
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	[illegible]25[illegible]	10[illegible]	1,00[illegible]	Rs. 5	600
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co Ld.	9,700	15	15	Rs. 20	170
Goolam Baba S. & W. Co., Limited.....	2,000	50[illegible]	500	..	300
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited		1,000	1,000	..	...
Guzerat S. & W. Co., Limited	12[illegible]	11,000	1,000	...	83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.......			1,0[illegible]	Rs. 10	675xd
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	5[illegible]	...	705
Hingunghat Mill Co., Limited.	70	575	50	Rs. 37½	70[illegible] 625
Hyderabad Deccan S. & W. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	760
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld.	[illegible]000	1,000	1,0[illegible]	Rs. 65	1,150
Imperial Cotton Mills Co., Limited	1,36	60[illegible]	5[illegible]	Rs. 25	... 595
Jamshed Mfg. Co., Limited	1,6[illegible]	25	25	Rs. 1[illegible]	... 330
James Greaves Mill Co., Limited	1,3[illegible]	6[illegible]	5[illegible]	Rs. 2	680
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original	600	5[illegible]	5[illegible]		100
Increased	1,483	25	2	Rs. 1[illegible]	
Jubilee Mfg. Co. Ld.	..	900	11,000	—	825
Jewraj Balloo S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,10	1,0[illegible]	1,9[illegible]	Rs. 45	1,025
Khandesh S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	75[illegible]	1,[illegible]	1,000	Rs. 26	625
Khattow Makanjee S. & W. Co., Ld	1,000	1,[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	Rs. 30	750
Lukhmidas Khimjee S. & W. Co., Ld	1,000	0[illegible]	1,[illegible]0	Rs. 6[illegible]	960
Leopold S. Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld	3,500	0	1[illegible]	Rs. 5[illegible]	144
Madras United S. and W. Mills Co., Ld.....	500½		1,000	Rs. 0	1,9[illegible]0
Mahaluxmi S. & W. Co., Ld.	65[illegible]	1,00	11,00[illegible]	Rs. 25	580
Mazgon S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	5,000	25[illegible]	250	Rs. 5	117½
Morarjee Goculdas S. & W. Co., Ld.	12[illegible]	1,00	[illegible]	Rs. 7[illegible]	1,525
Maneckjee Petit Mfg. [illegible]ing and Mfg. Co., Limited.........	4,050	1,00	1,000	Rs. 5[illegible]	1,212½
Nawab of Balla S. W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,300	1	100		10
New Great Eastern S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,000	250	25[illegible]	...	...
National S. & W. Co of India, Limited	1,500	1,[illegible]	1,000	Rs. 4[illegible]	750
Oriental S. & W. Co., Limited	600	1,[illegible]	1,000	...	457½
People of India S. & Mfg. Co., Limited...	5,720		625	Rs. 15	470
Presidency Mills Co., Limited	[illegible]000	5	250	Rs. 6.	82½
Prince of Wales S. & Mfg. Co., Limited...	[illegible]743	1,[illegible]	1,000	...	975
Queen S. & W. Co., Limited	[illegible]18[illegible]		125	...	5[illegible]
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld ...	799	1,000	1,000	R[illegible] 59	930
Sasson S.& W.Co.,Ld.	611	1,00[illegible]	1,300	Rs. 5	1,069
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld. ..	1,500	1,00[illegible]	1,000	...	1,503
Sholapore S.& W.Co Ld.	1,716	50	500	...	275
Soonderdas S. & W. Mill Co., Ld....		10[illegible]	[illegible],000	Rs. 60	1,30[illegible]
Southern M[illegible] & W. Co[illegible]	550	01 1,000	1,306	Rs. 35	553
Swadeshi [illegible]tta S.	2,400	25[illegible]	252	Rs 15	277½
Star of In[illegible] Ld.	4,000	500	500	..	46[illegible]
Victoria [illegible] MillsCo,Ld.	1,000	1,00[illegible]	1,000	..	893
Veramgam [illegible]lls .... Co., Ld. [illegible]Mfg.Co.,Ld..	600	0	1,000	Rs. 20	375
Western [illegible]a S.& Mfg Mf., Co[illegible]	800	600	800	—	..
[illegible]ndia S. & [illegible] Ld.........	1,300	1,000		Rs. 25	500 565

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

OZANNE—November 20, at the Sangam, Poona, the wife of E. C. Ozanne, Bombay Civil Service, prematurely, of a daughter (Florence), which survived its birth only a few minutes.

MARRIAGE.

HEAPY—STRETTON—November 20, at St. Mary's, Poona, by the Rev. P. B. Horne, A. W. Heapy, Bombay Ordnance Department, to Fannie Harriet, third daughter of Thomas Stretton, Esq., of Plumstead, Kent, England. Home papers please copy.

DEATH.

BHOWNAGGREE—November 23, at W[illegible]n Road, Breach Candy, Avabai, sister of M[illegible] [illegible]nnaggree, aged 19. Funeral this (Saturday) [illegible] o'clock.

The Bomb[illegible]ette

SATURDAY, [illegible]888.

WHATEVER el[illegible] and startling m[illegible] [illegible]e great recently announcements m[illegible] [illegible] sities of the case, become more self-contained and self-sufficing than they have been hitherto. They will have to provide for their own public works, their schools and colleges, and indeed for all local administrative needs of whatever kind. The Provincial Governments are in future to surrender for Imperial purposes to the Supreme Government some 80 per cent. of their revenues, and upon the funds thus paid into the Imperial Treasury they will have no claim for the local purposes hitherto provided for by the Provincial grants. They are expressly invited to find resources under the new conditions by re-adjustments, by cutting down expenditure, or by taxation levied upon those who profit by local expenditure. However this advice may be construed, the Governments thus thrown on their own resources will find themselves impelled to self-reliance. They must devise their own methods, according to circumstances which will vary in each province. A process of differentiation will at once begin to operate that cannot fail to have some unexpected developments which we may be permitted to hope will not be altogether without compensations for a period of considerable anxiety and even perplexity. One of the developments will certainly be a growth of local patriotism. The self-sufficing provinces will acquire a feeling of self-importance which will have its value, in so far as it will render less onerous and less obnoxious burdens which, even if heavy, are incurred for the advantage and the credit of those who are asked to submit to them. When Mr. John Bright recommended that India should be divided into six Presidencies, each self-governed, under control of the Secretary of State, without any Government of India interposing between London and the local capitals, his idea was that such a measure of decentralisation would be to the advantage of each sub-division of India. The proposal to abolish the Government of India was impracticable, even when Mr. Bright put it forward with all his persuasive eloquence. Since then the necessity of having in India a central Government has become more apparent even than before, owing to the approach of a great military Power towards the frontier. That the principle of local autonomy can be given wide scope under an Imperial system of great authority has been demonstrated by the example of Germany, where the world sees an Empire of unsurpassed strength deriving no small part of its military force from the kingdoms which are preserved in its bosom without any appreciable loss of internal independence. There is no reason to doubt that while the Government of India remains as hitherto the centre and pivot of the Indian Empire, the Provincial Governments will steadily develope into administrations more and more autonomous, and each will, according to its means and capacity, foster the growth of special sources of prosperity, and the special aptitudes of the populations committed to its care. It may even be hoped that a new spirit of solidarity between the pro[illegible] vincial populations and the provincial administrators will arise, which will prove a solvent of many difficulties.

If this prove to be an oversanguine estimate of the results of a new departure in Indian finance which has taken the whole country by surprise, we must confess that there is little consolation to be found in the consideration of the actualities for which the local Government have been abruptly summoned to provide. For the immediate future the prospect is very much that which confronts the officers of a ship when they have to inform crew and passengers that supplies have fallen short, and that a period of some suffering can scarcely be avoided. It is in such a case that a Cassandra can best be dispensed with, and cheerful words even ventured in the void have their use. In this point of view it may be some satisfaction to officers of the Provincial Armies who are threatened with abolition—for amalgamation with or absorption in the Bengal Army is abolition worse confounded—if it can be shown that there are certain indications in the prospect of the autonomous growth of the Presidencies, which make for the perservation rather than the extinction of the Presidential Armies. It never entered into the clear and strong head of Prince Bismarck, or into that of Von Moltke, to abolish the armies of Bavaria or of Baden, of Saxony or Wurtemburg, and place the soldiers of those States under the immediate orders of the War Office at Berlin. The armies of all those States are still those of Bavaria, of Baden, and the rest. They are as self-contained as each German army corps, which is as complete and autonomous as a Roman legion. They all move at the command of the Kaisar. They are all trained and armed according to the system which is deemed the best. Unity on these points being secured, self-interest, self-respect, even self-esteem are encouraged, to give strength and energy to the military virtues. If ever there were a country in which it were advisable to adopt this or a similar system, instead of that military over-centralization which has facilitated the invasions of France and the instant collapse of her governments where anything went wrong, that country is India. It is the well-founded conviction of all who have given any thought to the matter that if the three Presidency Armies had been amalgamated before the mutiny, the same calamities which nearly overwhelmed Bengal, would have overtaken Bombay and Madras, and the public peril would have been immeasurably increased. The ship of State was saved on that occasion because it was built in water-tight compartments; the mutiny at Meerut and even the capture of Delhi by the revolted regiments did not shake the allegiance of the armies of Madras and Bombay and the Punjab because they looked upon the Bengal Army as an alien force with which they had nothing in common.

The army of Bombay looked up to its own Government as that to which it owed allegiance, and the same feeling operated in Madras. The Bengal troops were not in revolt against those Governments; there was no common object of hatred or dislike. The proposed amalgamation of the three armies would eliminate this element in the problem in future calculations. The danger of such a step was foreseen by the Duke of Wellington, who stated that it would involve the Empire in grave danger. Lord Napier of Magdala was of the same opinion, fortified in his case by the experience of the mutiny. Sir Peter Lumsden and General O'Connell wrote a protest against the recommendation of the Army Commission in favour of the amalgamation. They argued with great force that while the local armies, both of the Presidencies, and of the Government in the Punjab were faithful to their colours, and supported the Government of the Bengal Army which was under the Government of India and the immediate control of the Commander-in-Chief threw off their allegiance, murdered their officers, and revolted against the Government. The conduct of the respective armies was due to the difference of system under which the Presidency Armies were raised and kept up. The councils of the Presidencies of which the Local Commanders-in-Chief are members were in closer touch with the army than was possible in the case of the Supreme Government, supplying an element of Indian experience and local sympathy which is wanting at Calcutta and Simla. This is an aspect of the question which deserves careful consideration. As the experienced officers just named pointed out, it would be a serious error to do away with the system which saved the State in the day of peril, and to extend that which led to disaster. What is proposed is to sever the connection between the local armies and the local governments and to place the whole army under a Commander-in-Chief, who comes out from England possibly without any Indian experience, while under him will be lieutenant-generals appointed for five years, who will probably come fresh from Aldershot, knowing nothing of native troops and their ways of thinking. Thus at one and the same time there would be a distinct severance of the sympathies hitherto existing between the Presidency Governments and the Army, and the Staff Officers and the native troops. Sir Robert Montgomery held that the great lesson of the Mutiny was not to have a uniform system staking all at one cast, but to build the ship in compartments. Sir Robert enforced this opinion by asking what would have hap[illegible] infall[illegible]ugh Rome's [illegible] part. It is as true now as when Sir Robert Montgomery wrote that there is no guarantee that a sudden emotion may not sweep over an Indian Army, and if that were to happen the best check would be found in the system which in the great mutiny prevented the convulsion going through the whole country. Sir Henry Durand regarded the separation of the armies as of immense importance, and held that fusion should be carefully avoided. Sir William Mansfield held that the Bombay and Madras armies passed through the terrible ordeal not because of their better discipline, but because they were wholly unconnected with the Bengal Army, with different interests and systems and in *ésprit de corps* of their own. General E B. Johnson warned the Government that the proposal to amalgamate the armies could not be adopted without the reversal of the fundamental principles of military administration in India, and he pointed out that while changing army systems is admittedly a delicate matter everywhere, any tampering with the Native Army in India, is not only a delicate, but a very dangerous experiment. With all these opinions and warnings before us, we are justified in hoping that the proposal to amalgamate the Presidential Armies which is now again being spoken of will not be carried through without receiving the fullest consideration of Parliament. The probability, if not the certainty that the immediate future will witness a considerable development of Provincial autonomy throughout India, renders more desirable than ever the retention of the existing traditional sympathies between the Presidency Governments, and the Presidency Armies. The necessity of providing reserves on an adequate scale so that if the occasion should arise, India may be able to place on the frontier military forces proportionate to those of an Empire which fills its ranks by conscription, cannot be left out of sight. The difficulty of providing such reserves will be considerably augmented if the spirit of local patriotism be not enlisted to reinforce the claims of the State, which has to provide for the common security.

THE name of Mr. Nusserwanjee Sheriarjee Ginwalla must be known to a good many of our readers as that of a diligent commentator upon passing events and a stern denunciator of shams and things that are not quite what they seem. A year or so ago some interesting disclosures were made as to Mr. Ginwalla's method of literary composition, but the old familiar signature still bravely pushed its way into print, severely discouraged sometimes, so far as we were concerned, by precautions for ascertaining if any of the great writers of ancient or modern times had "stolen his best ideas," but warmly welcomed without question elsewhere. Last Saturday a contemporary gave hospitality and editorial commendation to a wonderful production from the same old hand, for which—we tell it in a whisper—entrance had been unavailingly sought in our own columns a few days before. And now it seems, on the damning evidence of parallel columns, that the same old hand has been playing the same old game. Emerson and Ginwalla were the authors of the letter last year; Addison and Ginwalla have co-operated in the production of this later epistle, but Addison's part in the work is not acknowledged, which is unfair to Addison, who, by the way is dead, and cannot protest against this sort of thing. We quote what the *Pioneer* has said on the subject, adding thereto an expression of thanks to Mr. Ginwalla for having given us the opportunity to pass on for the use of our neighbours so excellent a specimen of his peculiar art:—

> "Some months since a Parsee gentleman rejoicing in the name of Ginwalla, favoured the public with his thoughts on the choice of professions or a similar subject. Investigation showed that he had helped himself from Emerson's Essays in a large and liberal spirit. On this being pointed out to him he was silent for a season, and, we imagine, devoted his retirement to studying what he conceived to be less known authors. A few days ago he reappeared in the *Times of India* with a letter on the conferment of honours and titles, bristling with quotations in prose and verse. The object of his epistle was to warn 'the too credulous public and press at Home' against something or other that he conceived to be immoral. The too credulous press in Bombay may be interested to learn that Mr. Ginwalla has extracted without acknowledgment and given as his own certain paragraphs from the two hundred and fifteenth essay of the *Spectator*, a now defunct publication written, for the most part, by a writer of the name of Addison, who, though he may not possess the chiselled style of Mr. Ginwalla, is still widely read."

What the *Pioneer* calls "chiselled" others might call chiselling. But that is a point in criticism upon which there is no need for difference. It is more to the purpose to suggest to Mr. Ginwalla a way by which, if he is still anxious to "see his stuff in print," he may minimize the effect of these dreadful exposures. Let him choose for himself a *nom de plume* under which the old personality may hide itself for a time, that little weakness of his for putting his name in evidence may disappear, and the inducement to "convey" the thoughts of other great and wise men may cease to operate. "*Aut Scissors aut nullus*" has been recommended in similar cases, and considering Mr. Ginwalla's antecedents he might do worse than adopt it.

MRS. F. H. WILSON, whose interesting book on Matheran we reviewed a few months ago, has now published a little book on the Shevaroys, one of the smaller hill stations in the Madras Presidency, which is not as well known to the general public as it deserves to be. The climate of the Shevaroys is one of the most equable in the world, the ther[illegible] seldom rising about 74° or falling [illegible] This compares well with Quetta, w[illegible] it was occupied, was supposed to [illegible] specially provided by Prov[illegible] tarium, but has been [illegible] course of a few hours. The Shevaroys are south of Madras, and have an area of about 100 square miles, the average height being 4,500 feet, one of the hills rising another thousand. Being less elevated, the Shevaroys are not so cold as Ootacamund, and there is less damp, the rainfall being only 65 inches. The south-west monsoon does not bring to the Shevaroys the mist and fog which invest Ootacamund and render it trying during the rainy season. The nearest railway station is that of Salem, whence the ascent has to be made up a somewhat difficult track for some five or six miles. The Madras Government has been from time to time almost moved to make a good cart road, but as the Governor and the high officials prefer the Nilgiris, though they are much more remote from Madras, the claims of the Shevaroys have not received due consideration. At one time it was intended to build barracks at Yercaud, and a good road was commenced, and some miles of it completed. The occurrence of the mutiny put an end to those plans, and the Shevaroys have never enjoyed the sunshine of official favour. The climate is cool and salubrious, and if the place were rendered more accessible it would no doubt be very largely frequented by those who with some reason fear the higher Nilgiris and Himalayas. There are many houses even as it is, but the difficulty and cost of getting up materials on coolies backs discourage building. The scenery is very fine,

[illegible] a [illegible] h[illegible] bu[illegible] eig[illegible] Tho[illegible] sple[illegible] station[illegible] water-s[illegible] doubt p[illegible] book just [illegible] at small ex[illegible] Sakar Phatar [illegible] requires to be[illegible]

H. R. H. THE D[illegible] in Bombay from Po[illegible] panied by General C[illegible] the harbour defences, [illegible] Mahaluxmi.

SINCERE and [illegible] disposition made her a favourite [illegible] went. During two somewhat prolonged [illegible] London, Miss Bhownuggree saw much of [illegible] society, and worthily represented the yo[illegible] generation of Parsee ladies who have profi[illegible] so largely from the movement for higher education in their community. Here and at home everyone who came in contact with her regarded her with esteem, and her death has made a void in society the consciousness of which will not soon pass away.

THE following Bengal notifications are gazetted:—Mr. R. T. Greer, Joint-Magistrate, is appointed to Madhubani in Durbhunga. Mr. R. F. Growse, officiating Joint-Magistrate on leave, is transferred to Shahabad. Mr. C. R. Marriott, Patna, is allowed furlough for five months. Mr. R. G. Geid[illegible] posted to Patna. Mr. H. Savage is appoint[illegible] act as Magistrate of Burdwan, during the [illegible] of Mr. Oldham.

COL. WILSON returned to Bo[illegible] morning on the expiration of hi[illegible] charge of his office as Commi[illegible] Mr. Gell.

INTELLIGENCE re[illegible] [illegible]tes that thirteen whalers [illegible] 174 deg. west, and lat. 71 deg. [illegible] their position is hopeless. Over five [illegible] persons are on board the vessels, which, together with their cargoes, are expected to become a total loss.

A MEMBER of what Mr. W. S. Gilbert once called "the innumerable and persistent tribe of autograph-hunters" has got into trouble. The visitors'-book of the Tapestry Works at Old Windsor, which contains a number of royal and distinguished autographs, was missed, and on a search-warrant being obtained "it was found locked up in a drawer in one of the apartments of a gentleman living near by." The gentleman has been locked up too.

PROFESSOR Balwin made a specia ascent at the Alexandra Palace in presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales and their three daughters, besides a number of other spectators. The parachute descent was from a height of five thousand feet, and the best yet made, Balwin coming down inside the enclosure from which he started. The Prince of Wales shook hands with him, and heartily congratulated him on his successful performance, which is his final ascent before his departure for Australia.

LIMITED liability companies are often formed for strange and eccentric objects, but a company which has recently been floated in South Africa deserves to take the palm for eccentricity. This company proposes to itself the ghoulish object of burrowing in the burial grounds of the Peruvian Incas for whatever gold and silver ornaments may have been deposited there. There are fabulous stories still current in Peru touching the ingots of gold, trinkets, and precious stones which were buried with their possessors. One story runs that the tons of gold which Pizarro exacted as Atahualpa's ransom is buried in a cemetery near Quito. Pizarro somewhat anticipated matters. He executed Atahualpa, and the Peruvians who were bringing the gold, hearing of the execution, buried their treasure out of sight and fled. The Company in question is somewhat late in the field. The burial grounds of the Incas have been industriously ransacked many times, and the gold-loving ghouls have often had to confess to failure.

THE representatives of the Powers met at the [illegible] on Tuesday [illegible]th ult. and signed the Suez C[illegible] [illegible]ion comprises sevente[illegible] Convention. The Convent[illegible] devoted to the subjec[illegible] articles. The three first are [illegible] of the neutrality of the Canal [illegible] security [illegible] works and the material of the Company, and t[illegible] next four classes to the position of belligerents [illegible] the Canal and the ports of access. Article 8 spe[illegible] fies the duties of foreign diplomatic agents [illegible] Egypt, and confers on the Porte the presidency [illegible] the annual meeting of the International Commi[illegible] sion. Articles 9 and 10 establish the responsibili[illegible] ty of the Khedive, and define the cases in whic[illegible] he will have to appeal to the Porte, as als[illegible] the right of Turkey to provide [illegible]fence o[illegible] the eastern coast of the Red [illegible] 11, 12, and 13 sanction the territorial rig[illegible] Turkey, and also the sovereign prerogatives of the [illegible] and of the Khedive outside the obligations of the present Treaty. Article 14 declare that the Treaty is not limited to the duration of the Act of Concession possessed by the Canal Company; and article 15 stipulates that the ratifications should be exchanged within one month from signature.

AN unexpected surprise says the European edition of the *New York Herald* occurred recently at a wedding at Pantin. The bride and bridegroom and all the guests were about to sit down to the wedding breakfast at the house of the bride's parents, when suddenly a messenger arrived in hot haste, bearing a large square trunk made of willow reeds. It was opened, and in the midst of a mass of seaweed was found a huge pumpkin. Everybody burst out laughing, thinking it was a practical joke. The bride, however, discovered that the pumpkin had been opened. She lifted off the t[illegible] of the pumpkin, and uttered a scream. [illegible] pumpkin, that had been carefully hollowed [illegible] was discovered a three months' old baby soundly sleeping. Pinned to its dress was a card with the following inscription:—

> "I forgot this present among my *corbeille de noce*.
> "Eugene B. . . ."

A terrible scene ensued. The bridegroom, who is *chef de bureau* at one of the Ministries, complained to the police against one of his former mistresses, whom he declares to be the authoress of this unexpected farce.

A MEDICAL man whose feelings have been wounded by the offer of a rather one-sided partnership with a chemist has sought relief by submitting the chemist's letter to the judgment of his brethren says a home paper. After observing that he has a "drug business" at "the above address," the aspiring pharmacist announces that he is in want of a medical man to "live with him" and "work up a practice," on the understanding that the latter shall receive two-fifths of the profits under 500*l*. a year, with a guaranteed minimum of 150*l*. "Of the profits over 500*l*.," adds the modest drug dealer and dispenser, "I retain half." He then goes on to say that he intends to "go up in December for the Medical Prelim.:" and "in the event of passing," he suggests that he and his correspondent "should enter into a regular partnership on equal shares." He is also confiding enough to disclose the circumstance that he has already had a professional gentleman in his service who has just left him "owing to family reasons," and that the "taking" of the practice for September average 600*l* a year "in spite of its being harvest time and a very healthy period." Such are the [illegible] proposals which [illegible] su[illegible]perfluously mentions that he does no[illegible] invites his corrrespondent to discuss with him "[illegible] the——Hotel, between twelve and four." Perha[illegible] no one who is not a member of the profession [illegible] quite capable of feeling the indignation which [illegible] likely to be aroused in the medical world by th[illegible] audacious attempt to harness a medical practition[illegible] to the triumphal car of the proprietor of a pro[illegible] perous "drug business."

M. JANSSEN, the president of the Fr[illegible] my of Sciences, has just made the [illegible] Blanc as far as the Grands-Mulet[illegible] of some scientific observations. [illegible] place during an interval of bri[illegible] between heavy snowstorms, but th[illegible] snow made it very long and fatig[illegible] who was accompanied by his d[illegible] party of guides, stayed at the [illegible] Mulets three days and four [illegible] meter registered 12 deg. o[illegible] descent in a kind of sle[illegible] constructed of sheepski[illegible] ovation on his return[illegible] poses of his observatio[illegible] required to have th[illegible] possible from the i[illegible] phere. This was [illegible] Grands-Mulets a[illegible] able. He con[illegible] observing and [illegible] sunlight, whi[illegible] placed out[illegible] special ob[illegible] the dispo[illegible] ments [illegible] that [illegible]

S.

ER.

Nov. 23.
Municipal
rday.

M S.]

N THE
E.

RLIN, Nov. 22.

speech at the open-
d that the visits he
uropeon States jus-
would be maintained.
that no extra military

T OF THE LANDLORDS.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

for the extension of the Land Purchase
read a second time in the Commons last
by a majority of seventy-five.

Mr. Parnell spoke in opposition to the Bill owing to the absence of any provision for the relief of backward tenants and the inadequate reduction made in judicial rents.

THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION..

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 23.

Before the Crawford Commission to-day, Luximon Deshpande was further cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity, and stated that some clerks in the Commissioner's office used to put papers in Hanmantrao's possession, and Hanmantrao took them way. He did not know who was in charge of the
He denied having assisted Mamlatdars in
r st atements.
how often did you see Hanmant-
the Commissioner's Office ?

How do [illegible] they were official papers, Witness : I only [illegible] so. There was nothing in what I saw to make me think they were watan rather than any other official papers. Witness admitted that most watan and inam papers were in his charge. He added however that punishment was inflicted on the clerk who made the papers over to Hanmantrao. He was not even censured. Witness asked leave to correct an inaccuracy with reference to his application in writing for a Deputy Collectorship to the Private Secretary.

Pitamber Keshev Gadgil examined stated that Hanmantrao came to his house and told Deshpande about his transfer, and said at the same time that Deshpande had slandered him to Europeans.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity witness said he was not under suspension. He used to take information to Hanmantrao from the Commissioner's office surreptitiously.

THE KELKAR CASE.

The next case Kelkar's was proceeded with. He stated he had paid Hanmantrao Rs. 500 for his transfer.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity witness said, that his offer of money before being appointed *sub pro tem* was entirely unsolicited. Nobody had asked for money. When subsequently promoted or transferred he paid Rs. 500 in the expectation of getting further promotion.

MR. CRAWFORD AS A WITNESS.

Mr. Inverarity asked the Court if under the Act he could call Mr. Crawford as a witness in the case, as Mr. Crawford was anxious to appear.

The President said he could not give a decision upon the point there and then.

LORD REAY AND THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAB, Nov. 23.

The *Pioneer* says that it is rumoured in Bombay that Lord Reay has demanded a record in every case of the confirmation of a death sentence by the High Court.

POSITION OF LADY DUFFERIN.

Dufferin is indisposed, and could Railway Volunteer Luncheon at Jamalpore this afternoon.

DISCOVERY OF A CAVE TEMPLE.

The Military Public Works Department has come upon a cave temple beautifully sculptured supposed to be two thousand years old.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 23.

Mr. James McFerran is invested with the Companion of the order of the Indian Empire.

Colonel A. W. Roberts, Political Agent, second class, has been posted as Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent at Rajputana, and appointed Magistrate of Abu.

Mr. J. Anderson, of the Bengal Civil Service, has been permitted to resign.

Colonel P. D. Henderson, General Superintendent for suppression Thuggee and Dacoity has been granted privilege leave for three months.

The Viceroy has conferred upon Oomrao Sing, First Grade Hospital Assistant attached to His Excellency's dispensary, the title of Rai Bahadoor.

Mr. E. Lawrence of the Bombay Civil Service, has been appointed to officiate as an enrolled officer in the Account Department, in class second.

The Births, Deaths, and Marriages Registration Act VI. of 1886 has been extended to Burma.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, Nov. 23.

The P. and O. Companys s.s. Sutlej, with the outward English Mails of 16th instant, left here for Bombay at 8 a.m., to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer India left here for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo this afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 22.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this morning.

SUEZ, Nov. 22.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald arrived here this afternoon.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The Livecol Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Goodair Dhollera.............. 4⅝

The Mchester market has been quiet but steady.

nge on India 30 days' sight... 1 4⅜

2¾ cent. Consols for account...... 96⅞

cent. French Rentes.............. 83

nt. Rupee Paper.............. 67½ } noml.

ent. „ .... 70½ }

ent. Sterling Loan..............105⅝

lver 43⅛

nk of England Returns for the week terday show the following results :—Total 18,500,000 ; decrease, £1,100,000 ; public 5,100,000 ; increase, £700,000 ; other 2,300,000 ; decrease, £600,000 ; other 260,000 ; decrease, £1,600,000 ; notes ,000 ; decrease, £700,000. The Bank's cent. of the Liabilities.

METER READINGS.

NIGHT, Nov. 21. .. .. 77·1

Nov. 23.

.. .. 73·2
.. .. 80·0
.. .. 85·0
.. .. 85·7

ART AND OTHER THINGS IN THE METROPOLIS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 2.

WHEN the curtain falls on the last act of a play, we often turn back to real life so influenced by the vivid scenes and powerful representation, that it seems as if our world were still peopled by the actors of the drama, and that we also belonged to the same place and time. In the same way we turn from an admirable picture with a feeling that we have seen it all before—have stood underneath the bending trees and heard the wisthing of the wind, the singing of the birds, and have watched the sunshine and the shadows play upon the carpet of moss and fallen leaves. So when we turn over the last page of a well-told story and lay down the book, we feel that we, too, have played a part in that life scene, and that we have now closed a volume of the record of our lives. We have said " good-bye " to friends with whom we have lived and suffered, and whose woes and joys, strong sympathy has made our own.

* * *

This power of making us take part in act and scene, belongs in common to the dramatist, the artist, and the writer of fiction. This is the power of genius—a power that its owner wields for good or ill. And each of these great powers is capable of perversion. The play may be a danger ; the picture a snare ; the book a piece of corruption.

* * *

It has often been a question to which of the three—dramatist, painter, or writer of fiction—there has been given the strongest power. Some say the clever writer possesses it more fully than either of the others, though the figures of his fancy, unlike theirs, do not take colour and form before us. He fashions his people according to his whim—he makes them speak his sentiments and enforce his views, and generally endowing them with a beauty and a fascination supernatural, he makes them more interesting and companionable to us than the creatures of Diviner origin around. With the beings of the author's world, also, we are told that there is an acquaintance more intimate than ever with our own. We not only hear them speak, and watch them come and go, but we are permitted to know their thoughts, to analyse their feelings, to be present in all their varying moods. And we follow them with an interest more than usual, for sometimes the glittering golden thread of romance is woven through their daily lives, and sometimes they are shrouded apparently from all the world but us, in a thick veil of gloom. By the guiding hand of the author, we are led from place to place, past a vast multitude of word pictures, through all the phases of the story, with interest growing ever stronger until the characters at length stand revealed to us in the full vigour of their nature. Sometimes, the scenes are shifted suddenly around us, and we are shown a quiet death-bed, or a noisy revel. Sometimes, we see homeless, friendless virtue perishing of want, or crime riding triumphant in her chariot and crushing everything out of her path. As changeful in his mood as in his scenes, the author conceals behind a screen of satire his sympathy with a mother's sorrow, and then again he cruelly tears the binding from some half-healed wound and makes it bleed again. Here he shows the hideous crime that has been long concealed, and drags up sin and sorrow to the light of day, and there he pleads with Mercy to hide the frailty of a sister sinner.

* * *

The power of the word painter is so great and so lasting that one is apt to undervalue that of the dramatist and artist. For vivid as stage pictures are, and impressive as is the art of acting, it loses value when one remembers that the effect is fleeting. The scene is changed and passes away for ever. More lasting than stage pictures and even than the author's sketches in black and white, are the works of the painter. On some people, to whom a story will not appeal and who will remain dry-eyed at a stage scene when the world is sobbing and using pocket handkerchiefs, a painting has great power. There is a picture at the Winter Exhibition of the Royal Institute of Painters in Oil-colours, which opened for the press view yesterday that is specially impressive. It is painted by Arthur Hacker, and called the "Children's Prayer ;" a simple little cottage interior with a homely mother sitting, while her little girls repeat their evening prayer. One can guess that the small one half-undressed had almost forgotten her duty, and is even still so sleepy that the other little one supports her with her arm. There is great expression in the mother's pose. She looks at rest, and yet watchful, and the figures of the children are graceful and pretty, as well as expressive. The usual question about a newly-opened exhibition is, "What kind are the pictures, are they good, and are there many." The pictures at the Institute this year are good and are many. Too many to see easily on a dull afternoon, but not too many if we consider how many winter days we shall have to see them. Portraits are numerous, because, I suppose, portraits pay. But I wish portraits did not pay, for except to the model and her friends portraits are supremely uninteresting.

* * *

There is a clever portrait by J. J. Shannon of a Mrs. White, a fine, plump, well-coloured, young person, so strong and hearty that one feels she might bounce out of the picture frame at any moment. And there is a characteristic painting of Miss Alba Stefain, a bright, thin girl with a decided face that gave Mr. Melton Fisher something to catch hold of. Green and gold, a portrait by Mrs. Louise Jopling, is not pleasant. Every one does not look well in a classic drapery. Mrs. Jopling's model reminded me of a classical comedy at the Criterion, in which a woman of the lodging-house type, a coarse, lumpish figure, was dressed after the fashion of a Greek goddess. And she did not look well. I do not know if the ancient Greeks took any special precautions against growing unwieldy and fat. If they did not, I daresay, they looked as horrid as Mrs. Jopling's sitter, and my over-fat Greek lodging-house-keeper. Mr. Kennington has a clever portrait o a lady, whom, after Salon fashion, he calls Madame B. She has a strong face, and a quaint black velvet dress of the time of the Charles's which paints pleasantly. A very unfinished portrait of Mrs. Ernest Long, by Solomon Solomon, is a disappointment. Mr. Solomon can afford to dispense with pot-boilers, so he might leave them to his poorer brethren. The very unfinished state of the hands and of the accessories, the afternoon tea-set barely sketched in, has a bad effect in two senses. It spoils the picture, and it shows that anything will be hung that is sent in by a man with a name.

* * *

Tootsie is a name that implies something soft and small and kittenish—a baby-girl or furry-pussy cat. But Tootsie copied from real life is neither small, nor very soft, nor kittenish. She looks a bright-haired, able-bodied woman of forty or thereabouts, and she is painted on so unbecomingly large a scale that she seems to be of the long lost race of giants. She is painted by Mr. Dudley Heath, and if this Tootsie had not sufficient good sense to see the stupidity of showing herself to the public with a pet name, I think Mr. Dudley Heath might have supplied it. Near her is a picture of Hagar, by Mr. A. S. Coke, a lonely desert view with the lonely woman struggling against her love of her child and her horror of seeing him die.

* * *

Mr. Stock gives us another edition of his picture, which was at the Summer Exhibition, called "A Soul contemplating the Grass of the Field." I do not wish to be over-critical, but I cannot help saying that the soul looks as if contemplating the grass of the field was not a healthy pursuit, and would lead, if persisted in, to fits, or an attack of brain-fever. I cannot think what makes people paint such subjects. Even if souls ever did take an interest in the grass of the field, which I very much doubt, they do not seem to be suitable for a picture. Firstly, because one cannot satisfactorily depict them, and, secondly, because, even if one paints them to one's satisfaction, one must necessarily tire of the monotony of looking for years on such a subject.

* * *

Among the landscapes I noticed some pretty things that brought back the feeling of the summer days "Daylight" on its last purple cloud, by Frank Walton, Vice-President R. I., "A Hot Morning Sark," by Tom Lloyd, and "A Dreamy Day" by Ernest Parton, were good ; though Mr. Parton's "beeches" were scarcely up to his usual mark. "Roses" by Miss Beard were cleverly put in, and made a pretty panel, though, as a rule, I object to flowers being arranged to make a picture. A flower to my mind should only be an accessory. "Trevether, Cornwall," by Alfred East, is a nice picture, but as it is not satisfactory in composition, I suppose it is a direct transcript from Nature and that Nature, herself did not compose well on that occasion. Of imaginative pictures there are very few. There is a dream which seems to be a very bad one, the people taking part in it seem so scared, and there are a few others, but the majority are cleverly put in bits of genre painting, which do very well to sell at the present low prices.

* * *

Two journalistic babies have come into the world quite lately—babies that though small, are strong and lusty, and inclined to make their presence known. The first is the *Women's Gazette and Weekly News*, which is of Home rule sympathies evidently, for its frontispiece is a portrait of Mrs. Gladstone and its other contributions from the pens of people of well-known nationalist sympathies. A short article, by an Am[illegible] tells us of Mrs. Gladstone's life and work. Mr. Justin Mac Carthy describes the grave of Dante Gabriel Rossetti at Ramsgate (oh, unpoetic resting-place!), how incongruous its name, which is synonymous for dancing negroes and grinding organ men, sounds with that of the clever poet painter. Miss Clementina Black gives an account of the Women's Trade Union, and Mrs. John Mandeville tells the story of her husband's life. Its strong Home Rule drift is apparent and in the present these state of political feeling will restrict its circulation to sympathisers.

* * *

The second infant publication belongs to the Women's Printing Society, Limited, 21, B. Great College St. Westminster, and is called the *Women's Penny Journal*. There is a peculiar daftness to my mind in a paper's being deliberately started once a week, and called a journal. I can understand how the fortnightly became a monthly ; but I cannot appreciate the sense of calling a weekly paper a journal, even though it deals with daily occurrences.

* * *

It is quite surprising how many ventures women are rushing into of late. Trades unions, shop-keeping, doctoring, editing everything, is in their line that gives hope of turning the proverbial, honest penny. Not content with purveying popular waltzes for popular taste, May Osler is writing her experiences for the *Society Herald*. She is good enough to introduce to us those whom she has met under the title of "what fools these mortals be." However, as she includes herself among the number, no offence can be taken, and her satires must be swallowed without resentment.

* * *

There is an Oriental proverb translated into French, which May Osler might study with effect, while she is engaged in her memoirs, though, indeed, it applies to the wise.

Le sage sait tout ce qu'il dit, mais il ne dit pas tout ce qu'il sait.

INDIAN EXHIBITS AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

OUR London correspondent writes :—

It may interest some of your readers to know that the Committee of the Indian Section of the Paris Exhibition have commenced active operations. I was unable to attend their first meeting at the Society of Arts on Monday, but the courteous honorary director, Mr. Vincent Robinson, has favoured me with the particulars of what transpired. Sir George Birdwood was in the chair, and there were also present :—Sir Roper Lethbridge, M.P., Mr. H. S. King, M.P., C.I.E., Mr. J. M. Maclean, M.P., Mr. T. Watson, Mr. V. J. Robinson, Mr. P. Walker, Mr. C. P. Clarke, C.I.E., and Mr. H. T. Wood. The Ccommittee had before them the plan of the palace for the exhibits. It was unanimously approved and recommended for adoption by the Executive Council of the British Section, of which the outgoing Lord Mayor is president. The building which has been designed by Mr. Poudon Clarke, well-known in India, contains a score of shops or stalls, each about ten feet square, which will be let to Indian exhibitors. Along the front of the building is to be a picturesque verandah, which will be utilized for the sale of Indian tea. The Committee received a number of applications from intending exhibitors, and referred them to the honorary director. There were also several proposals as to the manner in which the concession for the tea should be dealt with. Mr. Watson agreed to make inquiries, and report on the subject to the next meeting. The charges to be made to exhibitors and to the purveyors of tea were, I am informed, calculated on such a scale as barely to cover the actual cost of erecting and maintaining the palace. As I mentioned, some weeks ago, India, which has done enough for exhibitions to last for some years to come, is not to be asked to contribute.

THE MISSING STEAMER VAITURNA.

ALL their efforts proving fruitless, the owners of the Vaiturna despair of obtaining any trace of the missing steamer. A telegram was received by them from Kurrachee yesterday, stating that there was no trace of the steamer along the Guador coast, whither it was generally presumed she must have been borne down by the cyclone. The agent at Veravul reported that he had heard of a steamer being seen off the port on the night of the 8th inst, which, judging from the strong electric light on board, was presumed to be the Vaiturna. It is now believed to be most probable that, after being carried away by the fury of the cyclone further on from Porebunder, she must have foundered in the Gulf of Cambay, with all the passengers on board. The Agent at Cutch Mandvie, according to a letter received from him by the owners, had issued tickets for the Vaiturna to 600 passengers, exclusive of over one hundred children, for whom no tickets were issued. It is istated that 184 passengers, again exclusive of the number of children with them, went on board at Roopan Bunder, Dwarka, as well as some 15 Vairaghies. Add to these the crew, and the lowest estimate of lives lost by the foundering of the Vaiturna comes to between 900 and 1,000. The tragedy is unparalleled in the history of Bombay ; and yet, it is remarked with some bitterness in native circles, the authorities had done absolutely nothing in the matter.

THE BHULESHWAR WARD MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the report of the Bhuleshwar ward meeting published in your paper of the 14th instant is, in my opinion, one-sided, I am obliged to put the facts of the case before you, and to request that you will see the desirability of doing the committee of the Rate-payers' Association, who organised the movement, the justice to print this letter also. Your readers will then be in a position to judge as to what importance could be attached to the so-called protest.

There have been three objections raised in the protest. 1st. That the meeting consisted mostly of outsiders. 2nd. That it was not held in a central position. 3rd. That the committee was not a representative one.

Now to the reply. 1st. The meeting was attended by gentleman of the ward, as will be seen from the names of the members present, which appear in the minutes of the proceedings. 2nd. The meeting was very widely advertised twice in all the English and Guzeratti dailies, and once in the Guzeratti weekly papers, and handbills and placards were freely issued. If any objection was to be taken to the place, would it not have been more fair and dignified on the part of the opposionists to have sent in their objections before the meeting day, or to have raised it even in the meeting.

Mr. Ruteygur, who took an active part in the meeting of the 13th inst., and Mr. Lukmidass Bhimji, who is the first signatory in the so-called protest, were both present there in the meeting of the 24th ult., with others of their parties, but they did not say a word about the place. As Mr. Javerilal said in the last meeting, if these gentlemen had taken the trouble, when the meeting was advertised four days beforehand to have suggested to the gentlemen who had convened it that the place was not a suitable one, the matter would have been taken into consideration, but these oppositionists did nothing of the kind. They not only attended the meeting of the 24th ult., raised not a voice against the proceedings, but some of them did actually take part in them, and twelve days after the meeting was held they sent in their protest.

I would leave it to your readers to say whether this is fair. The place is not only a central one in the ward, but very commodious too, there being room for nearly 500 people, and besides that there were chairs also for half that number. On all important occasions the place is used for public meetings, and even if another place had been chosen, it would have been objected to all the same.

To show to the public that the gentlemen of the sub-committee of the Rate-payers' Association had not any party feeling in the matter, I may here mention that at first, on behalf of the Association, I personally asked from the family of the late Mr. Juggonath Sunkerseth, the use of Sunkerseth house in Girgaum, but not getting it, and with the view of holding the meeting in the midst of the mass of the people of the ward, this place—Moolji Jaitha's Market Hall—was thus fixed upon.

3rd. Now to the third objection that the committee appointed was not a representative one. Sir, I send you a list of the committee which, though long, I hope you will be good enough to publish. Your readers will then find from it, that besides the five gentlemen of the Rate-payers' Association who were asked in the resolution to co-operate with the committee, there are 81 members, and out of these 81, 74 are voters of the very ward, and only 7 are residents of the ward.

Classifying them into the different sections, there are 50 Hindus, 17 Parsis, 8 Mahomedans, and 7 Portuguese.

As the ward consists mostly of Hindoos, their number preponderates in the committee. Again, from a perusal of the list, it will be seen that the parties are all men of intelligence and prominent members of society. There are in the committee seven solicitors and pleaders, and eighteen doctors and graduates. Stress is laid in the protest that there are not any representatives of men of wealth who have been contributing annually hundreds and thousands into the Municipal coffers ! It can be seen from the list that there are the names of Messrs. Varjivundass Madhowdass, Lukmidass Khimji, Panalall Poonumchund, Rowjee Vinaik Jugonnath, Narotumdass Goverdhundas, Damodhurdass Tapidas, Damodhur Thakersey Mooljee, Dawood Moosa, Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mundlik, and others.

I think I have clearly shown that the committee appointed is a very representative one, consisting of the prominent members of all sections and men of wealth [illegible]. I would challenge any independent man to prove to the contrary.

The first signatory to the protest, Mr. Lukmidass Bhimjee, was present in the meeting, and proposed the names of four or five gentlemen, which were added to the list, and amongst them were his own name and the name of Mr. Rutiram Doorgaram. The first protest signed by Mr. Lukmidass Bhimjee [illegible] others was sent on the 5th instant. The meeting having been held on the 24th October, say twelve days after the meeting, and in the copy of the protest, addressed seventeen days after the meeting to the secretaries of the Rate-payers' Association. Sir Mungaldass and his son append their names.

These are the [illegible], I leave it to you and the public to judge [illegible] &c.,

PURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE.

Nov. 21.

ALL those who appreciate Lillywhite Teeth, purity of the Mouth, and Breath of Flowers should use Kemp & CO.'s FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash. [illegible] Rs. 3-4

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

A RESIDENCE of six months in each of the two chief cities of India hardly warrants an attempt to draw a parallel between them, but it is sufficient to convey an idea of their principal characteristics. The climate, as everywhere else in India, is the prime consideration. In some ways the climate of Bombay is similar to the climate of Calcutta, while in others there is a vast dissimilarity. In both you may expect to stew. In both there is a moistness and a mugginess that robs starched shirts and stick up collars of all their beauty and all their virtue. Neither city can boast a cold weather that deserves the name, but in Calcutta the winter months are perhaps milder and cooler than those of the same season in Bombay. In both, the hot weather and the rains are purgatorial, though of the two Bombay is less intolerable. The hot weather and the rains in Calcutta try the most cheerful temper and the strongest constitution. Now Calcutta is like a furnace or a vapour bath, and when the plagues of mosquitoes and prickly-heat are in full prevalence life looses its charm and one has enough to do to live. Calcutta at this time, in fact, is a vast prison in the middle of a swamp, with a large exercise ground called a maidan in the interior. The mansions of Chowringhi and the streets horizontal from it represent so many cells from which the male prisoners matutinally creep forth to reach their offices in closed carriages, and from which the female prisoners dare not issue until the sun is about to set. When the angry sun does go down, a miserable effort at vitality becomes apparent. The maidan—fondly called by Calcutta people the lungs of their city—becomes dotted over with strollers, while the Red Road, or the Strand along the Hooghly's bank, grows crowded with slowly moving carriages full of gasping humanity. A set or two at tennis satisfies the most enthusiastic player ; cricket is, of course, impossible, and only a few amiable lunatics—whose number, strange to say, is increasing every year—assemble to play football and jeopardize their constitutions under the pretence of sport. A stray zephyr now and again is wafted over the maidan after travelling up the Hooghly from the sea. Quite as often a cyclone presents itself, or a hurricane of wind and rain, at once injurious to property and uncomfortable to man. For three brief months, perhaps, the climate is genial, though not with the geniality of the winter in Upper India, and during these three months alone can the Calcutta man be said to enjoy himself. Bombay is far better off. You have there the sea and sea-breeze. The early morning heat is trying, the midday heat this side obnoxious, but the moment the Rajabai Clock Tower peals forth four, relief has come, soft airs blow with varying degrees of coolness upon the countenance, and by five or six o'clock everybody has been lulled into an optimistic and even lively frame of mind. Now Bombay is possessed of, and exhibits, real vitality. Carriages roll briskly about from Elphinstone Circle to the Apollo Bunder, or from the Fort to the luxurious and luxuriant region of Malabar Hill. The Yacht Club and the Bombay Club fill with healthy faces and resound with—yes, with laughter—a sound never heard in Calcutta from March to December. The Apollo Bunder becomes crowded with vehicles of every description, all of them superior to the decayed structures visible in the public places of Calcutta. The vitality of Bombay, however, has its period—and the period is the dinner hour. The dinner in Calcutta is sufficiently lugubrious, but the dinner in Bombay, after the sea-breeze has finally died away and the normal heat again oppresses the temper of the people is the dreariest of institutions. Still, Bombay, like Abbé Siéyès, can boast that it has lived, while Calcutta has only made the effort in a ghastly and galvanic fashion.

The situation of Bombay is, again, infinitely better than the situation of Calcutta ; and, indeed, how Job Charnock, or whoever was responsible, came to fix on the site of Calcutta ought to be a subject for perpetual wonder. For he could not have fixed on a worse. Down at False Point or up at Chinsurah—anywhere between these points must have been better. The present site lies in a swamp. It is the sport of cyclonic tempests of great violence and considerable frequency. It is the home of malaria and the conservatory of cholera. The river on which it stands requires an army of pilots to conduct every vessel above a hundred tons burthen that trusts its tortuous and deceitful channel. There is no harbour, although the place calls itself one of the most important ports in the world. There is no suburb to it within reasonable distance where the business man can find rest and change in country air ; for Barrackpur is sixteen miles from Sealdah, and Sealdah, from its disadvantageous location, might as well be sixteen miles from Government House. Ballygunge doubtless is called a suburb. There are fields near Ballygunge, and even trees. House-rent is low. The houses are commodious. Tram-cars ply every five minutes or hours, according to the season. Yet no one lives in Ballygunge, and very strange it would be if they did, for in Ballygunge rages perpetual disease, which at times carries off children by the hundred and adults by the score. Now observe the advantages of Bombay. It is on the sea and offers sea bathing as well as sea air. It has two lungs—the proper number—in the Esplanade and the Sea Face. It is plentifully supplied with suburbs, and what is better it has several picturesque places whither the Bombay man can once a week retreat. Who would think of comparing flat and arid Barrackpur with lovely Matheran ; the silent decay of Chandernagore with the gaiety of Poona ? There is no comparison, and while visitors to Matheran, Khandala, Poona, and Igatpuri are frequent, Barrackpur is patronized only by some official rendered desperate owing to the rupee, and Chandernagore only by some absconding debtor to whom the laws of France are kinder than the laws of England. Who has ever heard of a sail upon the Hooghly or of a Calcutta Yacht Club ? True, there are not many yachts in Bombay, but an evening sail on its harbour waters is an every-day possibility, and may be had for a single " dib" if you care to do battle with the boatman.

But it is in point of social and political character that the Bombay people and their modes of thought are so vastly superior to the people of Calcutta. One might have thought that the contrary would have been true, and that the superiority would have belonged to the City of Palaces rather than to the City of Clubs and Commerce. One might easily speculate upon the kind of persons and the dominant motives that should characterize the capital of a wide empire. One might reflect that they should be worthy of that empire, and that the prevailing spirit among Calcutta men and women should be the same spirit which has been chiefly effectual in building it up. For stand in the centre of the maidan and look around you. On the one hand the eye meets Government House where one illustrious Viceroy after another has laboured—sometimes at the cost of life itself—to give peace and light and whatever is good in civilization, for civilization is not wholly good to many millions, observing but not recognizing differences of race or religion, only mindful that all alike are subjects of the Queen invested with the rights of the English nation, but also intrusted with its obligations ; maintaining and obeying existing laws, yet changing those not fundamental ; procuring plenty for the people, encouraging labour and industry, honouring the husbandman, assisting commerce, endeavouring to add to the general happiness by educating the youth, subsidizing art and science, permitting the freedom of philosophical discussion ; hoping to see all good men as well as good citizens ; establishing and enforcing just laws, rewarding men and punishing guilt ; fortifying the empire against external attack, and, while exciting valour, refusing to increase her power by unlawful means ; finally, endeavouring to raise to the highest possible pitch the reputation and glory of the State by the wise conduct of affairs and the prudent choice of the instruments of administration. Turn round and on the other hand behold the tall steeple of St. Paul's Cathedral—the Church that typifies the spirit of Christianity which is to go hand in hand with statesmanship in the Government. Enter and you will find a hundred slabs to remind you of the character of the men who have lived and worked hard and died in India. These epitaphs are no lies, as the cynic calls them, but often the poor and sole reward for unremitting labour and constant fidelity to duty. Turn yet again, and watch the Hoogly, crowded with ships of many nations carrying the products of many climes, all busy in supplying what India wants, or transporting what the rest of the world demands from India. See towering above its meaner neighbours, the dome of the Post Office, a lesson of civilization almost as full of teaching than church, custom-house, or palace. Listen for a while, however, to the inhabitants of the City of Palaces to-day. A people confessing themselves greedy for money, greedy for power, and almost contemptuously careless of any interests but their own. Merchants demanding annexation to increase the number of their markets and the extent of their sales ; citizens forgetful of civic obligations ; masters who have reduced their servants to a state of sullen service or open refusal to serve ; Christians who regard church as a parade and religion as " unscientific " and effete ; administrators tongue-tied by authority, and fearless of naught but the ill-will of their "chiefs ;" and the European wholly and bitterly at feud with the natives about him. In Bombay it is far otherwise. There is to be found, no doubt, the desire for fresh markets, the neglect of civic obligations, the ill-treatment of servants, the parade of religious hypocrisy, the deadening fear of authority, the rudeness of a conquering to a conquered race. But if so, they are found in a marvellously small degree. Nothing strikes the stranger so much as the freedom of the inhabitants of Bombay from prejudice. In Calcutta the bunnias and the native agents of the English merchant are his tools fit only to be despised ; in Bombay the agent, be he of what race he may, appears to be the friendly co-worker, and often the trusted partner of his European colleague. In Calcutta the Chamber of Commerce wastes its time and its dignity in directing the Government as to its state policy—in calling for the deposition of King Theebaw and the seizure of his country ; in Bombay the Chamber gives no unasked advice and interferes not at all in politics, but will recommend perhaps an improved method of cleaning wheat. In Calcutta, the Municipality is a congeries of factions—pulling all ways but the way of the common good, with two Municipal bodies where one would serve, and with half the total Municipal population still lacking wholesome drainage and water fit to drink. In Bombay the Municipality if it can boast its opposition and sometimes its stubborn and petulant opposition, can also boast a long and even splendid civic history. Take but two Municipal works alone. What is there in Calcutta to compare with the Vehar water works ; what with the Crawford Market, the Rajabai Clock Tower, or the Bori Bunder Terminus?

There are a very host of matters in which Bombay has the whip-hand, if a sporting metaphor be allowed, over Calcutta. The servant class of Calcutta are very slothful, very dirty, and either very sullen or very saucy. In Bombay the Surati and the Goanese " boy" are on the contrary cheerful and willing to work, if somewhat fond of drink. The punkah coolie of Bombay is a spirit of health compared with the goblin damned who in Bengal shows himself in dark corners to enjoy long and refreshing slumber. A gentle reminder—the gentlest possible is a growl—is sufficient to recall the Bombay coolie from dreamland ; the " cold water cure," must be followed up by the stick in Calcutta, and in ten minutes he is off to sleep as bad as ever. A remarkable contrast between the two cities is offered by the appearance of the people to be met with in the streets of either place. Bombay streets are all variety, and manly types are constantly presented to the eye. In Calcutta streets—which again are abominably dirty lanes compared to the imposing thoroughfares of Bombay—present ever the same mean type—the small and cunning Bengalee Sudra or the fat and vindictive looking Bengalee Brahman. You can fraternise with the natives of Bombay. You can find pleasure and almost excitement in Bombay proper in Girgaum (which, by the way, is not Bombay proper), in Kalbadevi, and the region were Arabs and Armenians (a friendly gentry, if you but speak their tongues, love to congregate. An hour or two cannot be spent more pleasantly than in the quaint and curious streets behind Rampart Row, or in what has been called here the Arab and Armenian quarter ; in all Bombay, indeed, there is no place uninteresting or unpicturesque, except Colaba. In Calcutta, on the contrary, there is nothing picturesque, nothing to gratify the architectural instinct, no scenes of oriental colouring and association—all is filthy and mean and sordid ; and even the Chinese quarter is too dingy and too monotonous to claim attention for half an hour. In point of hotels, too, Calcutta is sadly behind Bombay. There is but one fair hotel in Calcutta—the Great Eastern, for half a dozen good ones in Bombay. The same may be said of the carriages that ply for hire ; there are a few good ones in Bombay, there are none whatever in Calcutta, and so disgraceful to a civilized city are the Calcutta carriages as to excuse even the drastic suggestion that the Commissioner of Police should be degraded for neglecting them and the drivers imprisoned and fined for cruelty to the animals they can hardly persuade to crawl. All these truths considered, it is no wonder if the Government of India, and every man in it who can, annually flees away to Simla or Mussoorie from the worst-managed and worst-conditioned city in the Indian Empire.

WANDERER.

THE LATE MR. WILLIAM GEORGE PEDDER.

A TELEGRAM was received from home yesterday, announcing the death of Mr. W. G. Pedder, who is well-known in Bombay as a former Municipal Commissioner, and one of the ablest members of the Bombay Civil Service. Mr. Pedder was a contemporary of, and joined the service in 1856, the same year in which Messrs. A. L. Spens, A. R. Macdonald, W. A. Propert, J. G. Moore, Sir J. B. Peile, and Sir Raymond West joined it. He arrived in the country in October, 1856, and was placed under the Collector of Surat. In the following year, he served under the Collector of Poona, and in the year after that, was appointed Assistant Collector and Magistrate at Broach. In 1859, he was placed on special duty under the Revenue Commissioner for Alie nation as an Assistant in all the Collectorates in Guzerat, and as Inam Commissioner Mandavi Pargana of the Surat Collectorate. In the follow ing year, Mr. Pedder was appointed under the Settlement Office, Guzerat, and later on as Assistant Settlement Officer and Assistant Collector and Magistrate in all the Guzerat Collectorates. For about a year from September, 1864, he was appointed on special duty as president of the Guzerat Wattan Commission, in which office he first gave evidence of his great administrative talents as a revenue officer, the good results of which were recognised in a complimentary Government resolution at the time of his retirement. He was absent from the country [illegible] two years, [illegible] on his return to India in January, 1867, he was appointed Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Assessment in Khandeish and of Nassik, and having discharged the duties of the office for two years, was transferred to the Salt Department, on special duty in December 1869. Mr. Pedder went on furlough to England from August, 1870, to August, 1871, and on his return to this country, filled the office of Officiating Commissioner, Nagpur Division, Central Provinces, from September, 1871, to the beginning of December, 1872. In the latter month, he was appointed acting Municipal Commissioner at Bombay. Mr. Pedder's powers of organisation, his breadth of views, and his grasp of the difficult problems that came up for solution in connection with the affairs of the municipality, which were growing in importance year after year, won him the high opinion of all. There was an occasional c'ash in opinion between him and Mr J. M. Maclean, then chairman of the Bombay Town Council, notably in connection with the letting of contracts for the Tulsi Water Works ; but throughout the discussions, Mr. Pedder's distinguished ability, integrity of purpose, and conscientious discharge of duty were freely acknowledged even by his opponents. Mr. Pedder was confirmed in the post of Municipal Commissioner in June, 1873. He was away in Europe on special leave for six months in the following year, and on his return to Bombay, resumed charge of the duties of Municipal Commissioner on the 1st October, 1874. Mr. Pedder had high aspirations, and his desire to rise to the highest grades of the Service led him to sever his connection with the Municipality temporarily, and in May, 1875, he assumed charge of the duties of acting Secretary to the Bombay Government in the Revenue, General, and Financial Departments. After about eight months, he reverted to the post of Municipal Commissioner and continued to discharge the duties of the office for about a year, when he proceeded on a year's furlough to Europe.

Towards the end of 1877, the Municipal Corporation considered a resolution of Government intimating that Mr. J. H. Grant was appointed Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay *vice* Mr. W. G. Pedder. Complimentary speeches were made by Mr. T. B. Kirkham and other members of the Corporation on the occasion. It was remarked that it had been the good fortune of the Bombay Municipality to enjoy the services of some of the ablest members of an able service, and that it was no small praise to say that Mr. Pedder was worthy to take his place among the best of the distinguished men who had preceded him. It had been his good fortune to usher the Municipal Bill of 1873 into practical existence, and the work that fell upon him in consequence, during the first year of his administration, must have been very heavy. It was felt to be a matter for congratulation that the starting of the then new municipality fell into the hands of a man of such character as Mr. Pedder's. Within a short period of his assuming the Commissionership, he brought out an admirable blue-book entitled "Proposals for the improvement of the city of Bombay ;" and it was on the lines chalked out therein that the affairs of the Municipality had been proceeding for some years since. It was remarked that a glance at the records of the Municipality for the four years during which Mr. Pedder actively discharged the duties of Municipal Commissioner would inspire one with feelings of great admiration at the perfectly inexhaustible power for work displayed by Mr. Pedder, the great grasp of the subjects taken up which he possessed, the immense industry accumulating every fact in any way bearing on the matter, and above all, the transparent determination of dealing fairly and justly with every interest before him. Mr. Pedder had completed many and useful municipal works, and had introduced many improvements. The Corporation resolved, in recording the Government resolution, that they " desire to place on record their high sense of the conspicuous ability and untiring zeal with which Mr. W. G. Pedder administered the executive of the Municipality during the four years 1873-1876 ; and their conviction that the city will permanently benefit from the excellence of his administration."

On his return to India in November, 1877, Mr. Pedder was appointed Collector and Magistrate at Kaladgi and senior Collector and Magistrate at Colaba. In April, 1878, Mr. Pedder was appointed to special duty in connection with the License Tax, Bombay ; and in October of the same year his services were transferred to the Customs Department as acting Commissioner of Customs, Abkari, and Opium. In December, 1878, he was appointed to the substantive post of Senior Collector and Magistrate and Political Agent at Sattara. He finally retired from the Service on pension and left Bombay in May, 1879. Mr. Pedder's reputation as an able revenue officer were well-known to some of the members of the India Council, and on his return to England, he was appointed an Under-Secretary at the India Office in charge of revenue matters. During the last two years he had been suffering from paralysis, which comp[illegible] post at the India Office, and [illegible] fatally.

THE REFORMS AT GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

DR. K. R. VICAJEE has addressed the following letter to the Bombay Medical Union in view of a meeting which is to be held to-day to adopt regulations for the working of a scheme for the appointment of Honorary Medical Officers at the J. J. Hospital :—

43, Kalbadevie Road, Bombay, Nov. 23rd, 1888.

To the Secretary, Bombay Medical Union.

Dear Sir,—I have to acknowledge receipt of your circular, dated the 21st inst., inviting presence at a meeting of the "local" (? native) medical practitioners to be held under the auspices of your Society, on Saturday, the 24th inst., to consider certain regulations, to be adopted to secure a successful working of the recent Government orders regarding the Medical College and Hospital Staff.

As I shall be out of Bombay that evening, I briefly put down my views on the matter, and shall thank you to communicate them to our assembled friends.

In the first place, I don't look upon the Government order as a measure of reform in our present system of medical education. Beyond initiating a few unimportant changes and transferences in the teaching staff of the College, it does nothing. The old order of things is allowed to remain unaltered ; in fact, it has got for it as it were a new lease of life. And henceforth as hitherto the *personnel* of the teaching staff will continue to be drawn from the Military medical officers of Government.

I think that for the purposes of medical education of our University students, there ought to be a special service, composed of a superior class of men, trained in the art of teaching and capable of imparting scientific instruction. We know that for the Arts and Engineering is Science Colleges of our Presidency, the Secretary of State for India sends out a special staff of professors, selected by him from the English schools and Universities, and the Local Government do not nominate any members of their Engineering in Civil Service to Act as professors and teachers of these colleges. Were a similar rule to be introduced in our Medical College, and the Local Government, instead of selecting men from the Indian Army Medical Service, were to leave the choice of the Medical College Professors into the hands of the Secretary of State for India, I am sure the cause of medical education here will receive a fresh and salutary impetus. I am convinced long since that real reform in the present system of imparting medical education lies in securing properly trained men for teaching from the eminent schools of Great Britain and the Continent of Europe.

As for that portion of the Government Resolution inviting unpaid agency for imparting clinical instruction to our students, and for aiding the hospital staff in its work, I am afraid my opinion, too, like that of the many, is not favourable to the scheme. I look upon it as a mere sop to the ambition and aspirations of our young medical men who have hitherto struggled unsuccessfully for some of the professorial chairs of the college. The resolution simply invites such men, under the high sounding names of honorary surgeons and honorary physicians to come forward as Volunteers to act as clinical teachers and demonstrators to the large number of students, and also to do the hospital service, which is shortly expected to increase by the opening of the two additional hospitals. I doubt if any independent medical man, zealous of his self-respect, would ever care to render gratuitously a service, for which his English *confreres* are paid handsomely from the public funds. Looking practically at this scheme of getting a lot of College and hospital work of Government done by unpaid native agency, under paid English supervision, I am afraid in no time the arrangement will collapse.

The creation of a class of indigenous Professors cannot be accomplished by posting a few volunteers to teach the students the art of prescribing, in the art of diagnosing quickly the diseases of out-door hospital patients. To train indigenous Professors, instruction from savants and scholars is absolutely necessary, and also constant hard [illegible] work under their supervision is [illegible].

If the arrangements lately sanctioned for obtaining gratuitous instruction of our medical students from busy practitioners, were pushed further and made some day to supercede the actual course of practical and clinical instruction under bona fide professors and teachers, it will, I am sure, have a very unfortunate effect on the advancement of medical education in Western India. I think, therefore, your society ought to be very cautious how it unconsciously and indirectly helps in putting medical education here out of touch of European progress and advancement.—
Yours, &c.,

K. R. VICAJI.

PUBLIC SECURITY IN BOMBAY.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

SIR,—I beg to forward herewith copy of a letter, addressed to the *Times of India*, which I shall thank you to publish in your to-morrow's issue.

Nov. 22.

C. S. D.

To the Editor of the "Times of India."

Sir,—In a leader in the issue of your to-day's paper I find that there are several inaccuracies that have crept in, perhaps through the misrepresentation of interested parties, which should not, in the interest of justice and fair play, be allowed to go uncorrected. You mention that a mischievous attempt is being made to create a feeling of uneasiness in the public mind, but I would simply suggest that you depute a few of your own reporters to different [illegible] the native town to gauge public feeling on the present insecure state of life and property, and I am quite sure that it will be no exaggeration to say that the present police is wanting in administrative ability.

You write that on enquiry it has been found that the cases I have given in the *Bombay Gazette* range over a period of five years, and that five of them are cases in which the police are debarred from taking action. Allow me, Sir, to state emphatically and without the least fear of contradiction that *not one of the sixteen cases* I have cited range over a period of five years ; with the exception of two cases which had occurred two years ago *all* are of recent occurrence.

You yourself, Sir, had a column in your leader as to how swindling has been going on in full swing in Bombay. Only the day before yesterday, and it must be a matter of supreme concern that has caused such a sudden change in your mind.

My object, Sir, in giving two years old (two) cases was to convince the European public of Bombay that systematical swindling has been going on for a number of years in this large city, and that too with the cognizance of the police, and a sense of insecurity of both life and property, pervades throughout the native town. That object, Sir, I find, has to a great extent been fulfilled.

The cases that I have placed before the public through the medium of [illegible], have been thoroughly investigated by the police, who are quite satisfied as to the truth of them *all*.

Not wishing to take up much of your valuable space.

Nov. 22.

C. S. D.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Nov. 23. The pressure is still increasing over the greater part of India, briskly in the North-West, but is decreasing in the west and south of the Peninsula. The general distribution is unchanged, but the conditions are becoming unsettled again on both sides of the Peninsula. Wind is rising in Madras, and the barometer is falling quickly. At Calicut and Cochin the weather is generally fine, but overcast at Madras only. The rainfall reported is in Lower Burma, and the amounts are very small. The temperature is low in the North-west.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(NOVEMBER 23.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

In view of pending proceedings the following will be read with interest. On the 1st inst in the Queen's Bench Division, before Baron Pollock and Mr. Justice Manisty, the case of Tucker and another v the Uxbridge Highway Board came on for hearing. It was a motion for a new trial on behalf of the defendants, the verdict at the trial having been given for the plaintiffs. The action was brought by a widow on behalf of herself and two children to recover damages for the loss of her husband who died from the effects of injuries received in consequence of his being thrown out of a vehicle he was driving along a road in defendant's district, the cause of the accident being a heap of stones which had been left by defendant's servants at the side of the road. The defendants denied that there was any negligence on their part, and alleged contributory negligence, but the jury awarded plaintiff £100 and her children £200. Mr. C. Mathews appeared for the plaintiffs and the defendants were represented by Mr. Poole, Q.C., and Mr. H. Reed. Their lordships refused a new trial with costs.

The experience of Continental armies in the matter of magazine rifles writes the *Army and Navy Gazette* is not such as to encourage precipitate action. Germany was the first to adopt a "repeater," and no sooner had she armed several of her army corps with the new weapon, than the weapon of her choice was condemned and an entirely new one was decided upon. It was found that rough fingers could not manage the intricacies of the lock and trigger. Austria has fared even worse, being now practically thrown back on the Werndl, a single-loader, inferior, except in breech action, to the Martini-Henry. When the "Mannlicher" was first brought forward it was tested by experts. Now, when many thousands have been issued, it has been found that the value of the rifle lay to a great extent in the skill of the firer. The "Mannlicher" in the hands of recruits jams once out of five shots. The manufacture of the weapon has therefore been stopped. The experience of Germany and Austria would certainly seem to justify the action of our War Office in delaying the issue of the improved [illegible] now under experiment until it has been [illegible] tested and has proved to fulfil requirements.

ADDRESS TO THE HO[illegible] MR. R. M. SAYANI.

A MEETING of the Oriental Progress U[illegible] on Thursday evening, at 8 p.m., in the h[illegible] Jetha, Cloth Market, to present an address [illegible] tulation to the Hon. Rahimtulla Maho[illegible] on his being nominated as an additional [illegible] the Legislative Council of this Presidency [illegible] rayen Ganesh Chandavarkar, president [illegible] took the chair. The proceedings were [illegible] Guzerati song specially composed in h[illegible] Sayani, which was sung by a little Hindu [illegible] exquisitely melodious voice, to the accomp[illegible] harmonium by a young Hindu gentleman. The president then read the following a[illegible]

We, the members of the Oriental Prog[illegible] beg to congratulate you, a brother me[illegible] heartily on your elevation to a seat in the [illegible] Council of this Presidency. The honour, [illegible] pleased His Excellency the Governor to co[illegible] has been fully deserved by you, and we [illegible] assure you on this occasion that your no[illegible] be an additional member of the Legislat[illegible] has given the highest gratification not o[illegible] Mahomedan community, to which you [illegible] also to the other communities, who hav[illegible] your public career with great interest and [illegible] very high regard for you on account of t[illegible] services you have rendered to your cou[illegible] devoting a portion of your time and your [illegible] the promotion of their welfare. The [illegible] munities of Bombay recognise in you o[illegible] most worthy, intelligent, and active membe[illegible] past career affords the best guarantee that [illegible] career will be one of very great usefu[illegible] country. As a member of long standing of [illegible] cipal Corporation and as a member of th[illegible] Committee of that body—formerly called [illegible] Council—you have distinguished yourself b[illegible] gent and active interest you have ta[illegible] Municipal affairs of this city ; and tha[illegible] secured the good opinion and high reg[illegible] brother corporators-or, councillors, as the[illegible] called—is proved by the fact that at the [illegible] this year they unanimously elected you th[illegible] —an honour which carries with great di[illegible] heavy responsibilities. Your elevation to [illegible] lative Council shows that the Government, [illegible] the public, appreciates the services you h[illegible] to your countrymen and desires to avail [illegible] counsels. The selection of educated [illegible] you as members of that Council proves that [illegible] lency the Governor is anxious to confer [illegible] men who have deserved them by their [illegible] their public services. It is most highly [illegible] us to find merit such as yours rewarded a[illegible] by the Government, and as an humble [illegible] highest regard we entertain for you, w[illegible] occasion to present to you this address [illegible] congratulation, and in so doing we pray t[illegible] that He may give you long life, health, a[illegible] and enable you to devote yourself to t[illegible] our country and our Government with th[illegible] intelligence, and public spirit which h[illegible] distinguished your public career.

Mr. Chandavarkar, in presenting the [illegible] cerely hoped that Mr. Sayani's future ca[illegible] fraught with greater success, and that [illegible] rewarded with higher honours whic[illegible] deserved.

Some Sanskrit pieces of poetry, special[illegible] for this occasion, were then recited, [illegible] Mr. Sayani gave the following reply :—[illegible] Brethren of the Union and Gentle[illegible] tender you my hearty thanks for th[illegible] done me by presenting this address [illegible] lude in the address to the fact that it is [illegible] Mahomedan community that is pleased by [illegible] of my humble self to a seat on the Legi[illegible] but that the other communities of this [illegible] pleased by it. Our great city of which [illegible] very proud is pre-eminently a cosmopolit[illegible] the communities residing therein are [illegible] ings of good-will towards, and sympa[illegible] other, and I say it from my own perso[illegible] that when I first came forward as a [illegible] municipal honours, my fellow citizens, [illegible] and Hindu equally with my co-reli[illegible] fully came forward to extend their [illegible] Even now I have the honour [illegible] Ward—the stronghold of Eu[illegible]

You must have observed [illegible] which the official and non-offi[illegible] Parsis, *Hindus*, and Maho[illegible] in concert for the good o[illegible] to any denominational [illegible] be wondered at that [illegible] from their generous [illegible] my own are [illegible] of a brother [illegible] permit me [illegible] will come for[illegible] [illegible] (applause) [illegible] before him [illegible] whether [illegible] are affected [illegible] ciple of His [illegible] colour or race, [illegible] Guardian, you [illegible] vices. It would [illegible] thing in the matter [illegible] upon merciful Provide[illegible] duty. In conclusion I w[illegible] usefulness and prosperity, [illegible] hearty thanks to you all. (App[illegible]

The proceedings then term[illegible] man decorating Mr. Sayani wi[illegible]

ABKARI IN THE BO[illegible] PRESIDENCY.

VIII.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBA[illegible]

SIR,—I have shown in my previous [illegible] of proofs and examples, how many m[illegible] been made both in the Abkari report [illegible] the Government Resolution thereon. [illegible] arises—What object has Governm[illegible] misleading resolution on a misle[illegible] is to question the authority of G[illegible] reason is that the policy of British r[illegible] the condition of their subject people [illegible] keep their health and wealth [illegible] protect them from being impoveri[illegible] sures it takes to realise its revenue. [illegible] which the Abkari Department is work[illegible] of all that good. The revenue is dail[illegible] being blinded by that daily increase, [illegible] not think of the mischief caused th[illegible] as it knows that it would render i[illegible] public criticism were it to publish its [illegible] bearing on the mischief. From thi[illegible] in order to hide its shortcomings, th[illegible] ment has attempted to give misleading [illegible] its annual reports, and hence it is t[illegible] errs in passing its resolutions.

What is it that is so pernicious in the [illegible] of the Abkari Department as to cause [illegible] in the revenue at the sacrifice of pu[illegible] answer is that it is the farming [illegible] system is quite opposed to the prin[illegible] administration. It has made a clos[illegible] retail traffic in toddy and liquor, an[illegible] employment hundreds of families. T[illegible] toddy and liquor, for want of education, [illegible] do what their forefathers did, and some [illegible] a few fields of their own, can perform a[illegible] But simply agricultural work does no[illegible] livelihood of the whole family, and [illegible] they are forced to get employed at a [illegible] sell liquor. It then happens that th[illegible] such a salary that it will not suit him [illegible] sells the liquor, inasmuch as he has [illegible] penses of the whole shop, and to make g[illegible] in the sale of liquor. Some farmers go [illegible] and make terms with the seller that he [illegible] a salary, but, on the contrary, will hav[illegible] expenses of the shop and the carriage hi[illegible] over to take delivery of, and sell liq[illegible] which Government has settled with [illegible] customers. There are others who ambi[illegible] further, and, over and above the ab[illegible] terms, make a condition with the seller [illegible] give them so much per gallon or maund, [illegible] profits. In violation of their agreement [illegible] ment some farmers dispose of the[illegible] profit in a lump sum. You and y[illegible] now see that it is disadvantageous t[illegible] honestly at a shop ; therefore, he [illegible] up employment or sell liquor diluted [illegible] a shop on the above mentioned term[illegible] is weakened by being diluted, it is [illegible] the addition of some acrid stuff. At [illegible] that the seller uses a smaller measure, a[illegible] tunity allows charges higher rate. A[illegible] obliged to maintain both his family and [illegible] quence of all this is that people are ob[illegible] bad stuff at a rate three or four times [illegible] was paid for good liquor before the in[illegible] farming system. In short, the farm[illegible] ment a very large, but unreasonable [illegible] competition and in recouping it and [illegible] own large profit, gathers for himself t[illegible] by poor, illiterate, and half-naked peo[illegible] of their brow, and rejoices within hi[illegible] made wealth for his own children.

Government also well knows that the [illegible] from farmers are unreasonable. But w[illegible] receive them when they are voluntari[illegible] Government does not consider how th[illegible] recouped. It is by means of acting [illegible] wards customers.—Yours, &c.

P[illegible]

METEOROLOGICAL OBSE[illegible]

GOVERNMENT OBSERVA[illegible]

BOMBAY, 23rd November, [illegible]

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. [illegible] and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ....
Temperature of the Air ....
Wet Bulb Thermometer ....
Dew Point ....
Relative humidity of Air ....
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clou[illegible]
Maximum temperature of air (read at [illegible]
Minimum do. do. found at [illegible]
General Direction of Wind.... NNE, [illegible]
Movement of wind in hours [illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

THE EARLY SERVICES OF GENERAL MACGREGOR.

The current number of *Blackwoods Magazine* contains an article which is apparently a digest of the "Life and opinions of Major General Sir Charles Metcalfe MacGregor," which Lady MacGregor has edited, and of which Messrs Blackwood and Sons are the publishers. Sir Charles, it may not generally be known, was a descendant of the far famed Rob Roy, who still lives among us in the Waverley Novels. Of Sir Charles's early days, Lady MacGregor knew comparatively little. His "particular chum," a Mr. Connelly, has given her ladyship some information which is incorporated in the work. The article deals entirely with the gallant officer's military career and of this for the most part carefully preserved letters tell their own tale.

AN INCIDENT OF THE MUTINY.

Sir Charles's Regiment, the 57th Bengal N. I. which he had just joined, was disbanded in the early days of the rebellion, and before he had even time to learn his drill he had an encounter with the rebels, of which he wrote the followinga ccount :—

"August 20.—Yesterday morning about one o'clock, I heard a gun fired, but didn't think anything of it, as I thought they were only knocking down a portion of the Sudder Bazaar. About three minutes after, I heard another gun and a roll of musketry, also the bugles sounding the alarm. Well, thinks I, there's something up, evidently. Just at that moment one of my guard rushed in and said that the *risalah* had tried to take some of the guns—in fact, had mutinied. 'Bearer!' I holloaed out 'my white jacket and sword'—shouldered a couple of double-guns and, telling the *syce* to get my pony ready, I rushed off to Mrs. Shaw's house to get her into the buggy. I rushed into the room (it was no time to stand on ceremonies), found her in an awful state of *deshabille*, and told her to get ready immediately. She did so, and we started for Captain Smith's compound. His house is a large *pucka* one, in which you might keep any amount of Pandies off. Just as, or rather before, we got on to the course, we heard a noise as if a lot of horses were trotting—these were some fifteen or twenty *sowars*. There was no time to be lost, so I told Mrs. Shaw to run on with the baby, while I tried to keep the rascals off. I waited till they were within twenty yards of me, and then let blaze a couple of barrels at them, and had the pleasure of seeing a couple of them fall to rise no more. I then took the other gun and blazed both barrels, but this time only wounded one man. I turned round and saw that Mrs. Shaw was all right in the compound, and taking my sword in my hand and shouldering the guns, I am not ashamed to say I fairly hooked it, with a score of *sowars* at my heels. The beggars did not come into Smith's compound, not liking the idea of taking their chance against some twenty barrels on the roof of the house—so, after all, I arrived safe and sound on the top of the house."

DETERMINED TO MAKE A NAME.

Sir Charles was determined, he wrote to his parents, to make a name for himself. Brigadier General Innes spoke of him while yet an ensign as "an awful young fire-eater." Captain Roberts introducing him, to his brother (now Sir Frederick Roberts) referred to him as "a strange companion who seldom speaks except when fighting is going on; when he brightens up and becomes quite agreeable." Major Butler, V. C., writes thus of him :—

"His long boots were all slashed to pieces, and his horse had to be shot. He had charged well ahead of all his men right into the thick of the enemy. After this the Sikhs and Pathans of Hodson's Horse would follow MacGregor anywhere. Out of the sixty men with him on this occasion twelve men and ten horses were killed or wounded."

THE CHINA WAR.

Having volunteered for service in China, MacGregor then a lieutenant led a detachment of Fane's Horse as escort to half a battery of Artillery, when suddenly a body of some ninety Tartars galloped down on the guns. The incident was witnessed by Mr. Bowlby, the *Times* correspondent, who thus described it :—

"On the Tartars came, with the most wild and unearthly cries. So unexpected was this attack that Captain Stirling had barely time to fire two rounds of case, when they were within one hundred yards of the guns. There was no infantry near, but a guard of twenty-five of Fane's Horse, under the command of Lieutenant MacGregor, was attached to the battery. Now was the time, now was the chance to test the Sikhs against the Tartars. Without a moment's hesitation, and regardless of numbers, Leintecant MacGregor gave the word to charge, and away went the Sikhs in most gallant style. No flinching, no craning; every spur was well in the horse's side, when one-half the Tartars met them in full shock. The effect was instantaneous... Lieutenant MacGregor singled out his man, and was in the act of spearing him, when another Tartar fired his matchlock within ten yards point blank. The slugs hit the lieutenant in five places—three lodging in the chest, two in the forehead. For a moment he was blinded by the fire, which burnt his face; but the work was done. The Tartars dispersed in every direction...Nothing could be more gallant than Lieutenant MacGregor's conduct, for he had no supports, and but a handful of men. The Sikhs were delighted with the result, which naturally inspired them with the greatest confidence, and proved their unquestionable superiority over the Tartar cavalry."

Lord Herbert thus referred to the achievement in the House of Lords—

"This was an important achievement. The Chinese cavalry were numerically vastly superior to our own, and it was important to solve the problem whether the Sikh horsemen could cope with them under such circumstances. Lieutenant MacGregor and his troopers answered the question most satisfactorily."

This happened on Charles MacGregor's twentieth birthday. He writes to his father a few days afterwards : "Don't let my mother get into a fright about me. I am all jolly, and if the Tartars will only go on fighting, I'll pay them out for this."

FIGHTING IN ABYSSINIA.

During 1867 MacGregor proceeded to England on furlough ; but before his leave of absence had anything like expired, the expedition to Abyssinia was organised. His biographer says :—

He at once offered his services to Sir Robert Napier, who remembered his gallantry at Sinho, and appointed him as D. A. Q. M. G. of cavalry, and he landed at Zulla at the beginning of January 1868. Advancing with the pioneer force in the front, MacGregor—still a subaltern, it must be remembered—[illegible] sought an opportunity to distinguish himself, and he projected a plan of effecting the release of the prisoners at Magdala by a raid in front of the general advance of the army, which was thought by the Chief, however, too hazardous to risk.

Here is an extract which gives an idea of the sort of work reconnoitring was up to Magdala :—

"We advanced carefully up the ravine which leads to Magdala for two and a half miles, and then found a path which took us to the crest of the heights overlooking it, and went to within two miles of the foot of the Falla hill; here we waited till Sir Charles Staveley came up with some troops, and the ground in front being pretty open and unoccupied, we pushed on to the King's road, to about half a mile of the Selassie hill, without seeing an enemy below. We then came back and chose a position for our camp, and sat down to rest—having been then walking, almost without intermission, for eleven hours. I confess I was then very nearly played out. . . . The sun was fearfully hot; we had had nothing to eat, and we got not a single drop of water the whole day, and we had to climb up some extreme-stiff places. Several men and officers gave in, regularly done; and if you had seen the way the men straggled—with that painful distressed look, their tongues cleaving to the roof of their mouths for want of moisture, and yet all that was in them pouring out in big drops of perspiration—you would have said : This has evidently been a hard day, yet a good one, one to be cherished up as a standard of comparison when more hard days shall come."

THE BATTLE OF AROGEE

Then came the battle of Arogee, whilst they were still distressed by the toilsome march :—

"During the whole fight it was pouring with rain, so we were all wet through ; and as the troops had to march back and stand by their arms the whole night, I think I am not saying too much when I say that, as far as actual hardship goes, that twenty-four hours has not often been surpassed. I had to go to see about the water and the camp, so that I did not get away till 11 P.M., having been on my feet, with a short rest since 5 A.M., *eighteen hours*, and then General Merewether gave me some cold beef and a *chupattee*, and I lay out in the open, for no tents were up."

HIS PERSIAN TOUR.

The writer thus relates Sir Charles's experiences in Persia :—

In 1875 Colonel MacGregor contemplated a journey to Persia, and thence to Russia. He wanted, he said, something stirring to do, as he could not stand the prospect of enforced idleness at Simla. His friend, General Roberts, warmly supported his schemes, one of which embraced a visit to Herat ; but the Foreign-Secretary placed obstacles in the route through Afghanistan. Meeting Colonel Ross at Bushire, MacGregor was informed by that officer that there was a useful route from Shiraz to Yuzd which required exploration, and, acting on this hint, Colonel MacGregor determined to proceed thither, and then work his way to Herat *via* Khorassan. After some eventfull episodes, Colonel MacGregor approached within a few miles to the west of Herat; but the Wali of Herat, making sure that the traveller was a Russian spy, despatched an officer with a party of horsemen with order to escort the foreigner beyond the Afghan fontier. Accordingly, Colonel MacGregor was unable to carry out this part of his programme. However, he proceeded to Mashad (where, by the way, he met Ayub Khan, then quite a young fellow, bidding his time for a dash at Herat), and thence took the opportunity of joining a Persian force which was on the march to relieve the garrison of Sarakhs. Subsequently, MacGregor visited the Daragez, the Atak district, and the valley of the Atak, riding inside the Russo-Persian frontier to the Caspian, which he crossed from Bandar Gez to Resht, and then made his way to Teheran. He reached England before the end of the year. Colonel MacGregor was, perhaps, the first to point out to the English people the great strategical importance of Sarakhs in the forthcoming question of the Perso-Afghan frontier in this neighbourhood. He wrote :—"Placed at the junction of roads from Herat and Mashad, by the Hari-rud and Ab-i-Mashad valleys respectively, and at the best entrance to the province of Khorassan from the north it cannot fail to exercise a very serious influence on the momentous issue of the above question. This must happen whether it falls into the hands of the friends of England, or into those of her foes. Whether Russia uses Sarakhs as a base for offensive measures against Herat, or England as a defensive outpost to defeat any such operations, that position will be heard of again. And if my feeble voice can effect a warning ere it is too late, let it be here raised in these words : *If England does not use Sarakhs for defence, Russia will use it for offence!*"

Of the gallant General's career as Quarter-Master General, and his agitation concerning the defences of Bombay and Aden, Indian readers are fully aware. Referring to his decease, the writer of the article, from which the above is quoted, observes:—

By the premature death, at the age of forty-six years, of Sir Charles MacGregor, the Anglo-Indian Army was deprived of one of its bravest soldiers, and Great Britain had to deplore the loss of a loyal and lion-hearted commander. His body was carried home and laid to rest in the obscure graveyard of his clan at Glengyle ; but his memory will remain green, and his deeds of daring be discussed throughout the Indian Empire for many long years to come. Like Goethe's Arab chief—

"Head to plan ; and heart to try,
Hand to do, and steadfast will,—
'Twas a chief. Alas ! for aye
Head and heart and hand are still."

CREMATION AMONG THE JAPANESE

An occasional correspondent of the *North China Herald* to hand yesterday sends the following account of cremation in Japan :—

The Japanese almost universally burn their dead If the body is to be buried it is squeezed in a sitting posture into an earthenware jar. If to be burned it is placed in a similar manner in what the Japanese would call a coffin, but what everyone else would call a tub. In either case the appointed receptacle is so small that it is only with great difficulty that the body is placed within it. The body having been placed in the tub and the lid fastened on, it is stood in what in India would be called a palanquin, to be carried to the place of burning. Around Kobe several of these places may be found. One in the hills just above the Settlement consists of a large barn-like structure built of brick, roofed with tiles. In this building six bodies may be cremated at one time. One enters from the porch through large doors; the interior is black with smoke which finds its way out through venetian shutters which run all around just beneath the roof. On the floor are six long troughs, across which the firewood is placed upon which the coffin rests. When all is ready straw mats are placed over the coffin ; these when ignited soon set fire to the bamboo bands which encircle it, and it is not long before all is in a blaze. Another place on the hill above Hiago (E-yun Yama, Ya-ki-ba) is much more elaborate. This building can be distinguished for miles by the high chimney which rises above it. It is in the hands of a private company who have made such arrangements that here there is nothing to offend either eye or nostril. There are several buildings connected with this establishment, the one in which the cremations take place being distinguished by the before-mentioned tall chimney. This building is built of red brick with very foreign looking glass windows to light the interior. Upon passing through the doors one discovers that the red brick building is, so to speak, an outer shell, the actual place of burning being a very substantial erection inside. The whole place reminded me at once of an English bakehouse. In the outer wall were the foreign glass windows, in the inner, large iron doors. There were eight of these doors, raised about two feet from the ground, each door being about four feet by three. Upon opening the doors a brick chamber or oven was seen within. The coffin having been placed on the properly arranged wood and covered with blazing straw mats, was shut in by the iron door and left for the fire to do its work. All the chambers were connected with the tall chimney, so that smoke and everything unpleasant was rapidly carried away and dispersed in the upper air. On the third day the friends come and search in the ashes for the teeth and upper bone of the vertebra. These are carefully collected, placed in a little box, and sent to the village or town where the deceased was born. There the box is placed upon the shelf before the family shrine. Boxes for this purpose very neatly made may be purchased on the premises. In conversation with a Japanese dentist, I asked what would be done in the case of an old man or one who had no teeth. He said if he found it necessary to extract a tooth, that tooth would be sure to be asked for by its owner to be, by him, treasured up, that it might at some future time be placed in the little box and sent with the rest to the ancestral shrine. He added that it was the elderly men chiefly who asked for their teeth ; the younger men did not seem to attach much importance to it. The charge for cremation seems to vary from eighty cents to one dollar and more.

The shades of evening were closing in as I entered one of the lovely glens which abound in the Kobe hills. As I traversed the winding path the young moon overhead shone brighter and brighter, and the stars one by one added their light as if to counteract the gloom of the rapidly advancing darkness. The silence was intense, no breeze stirred the motionless leaves. The distant whistle of some steamboat in the bay or the roar of some train on its way to or from Osaka were all that could be heard. Suddenly upon turning a corner a large building could be dimly seen on the rising ground in the distance. Volumes of smoke were issuing from beneath the roof, and through the large open doors the interior could be seen brilliantly lightly up. I advanced to the door and looked in. Strange was the sight that m[illegible] in each of which was a body in the act of being cremated. Through the blinding smoke I could see the figures of two men hovering about. These men in their rugged clothing looked scarcely human, as armed with pitchforks they silently moved from fire to fire, rearranging the blazing logs or adding fresh fuel as occasion required. Such a sight held one rooted to the spot. Indeed the large gloomy building, the blazing fires, the clouds of smoke, the roaring of the flames, especially when contrasted with the quiet moonlit scene without, but above all the two ragged attendants who, gliding about from time to time, with their pitchforks stirred the fires, sending showers of sparks up into the smoke laden air above ; all this presented a scene which once gazed upon could never be effaced from the memory.

THE FIRST FUNERAL OF NAPOLEON THE GREAT.

A CORRESPONDENT has favoured a contemporary with the following extracts from a letter dated St. Helena, May 12, 1821, and written by an officer serving on board one of the East India Company's ships :—

On Tuesday we came in sight of St. Helena, and anchored next day about eight in the morning. We have had a very long passage. Imagine an immense rock, without the slightest marks of vegetation save a few bushes in one valley where the town stands, and forming a barrier to the sea, which may wash upon it for ages, for millions of years, and make no impression on it. On the Saturday after our arrival Bonaparte died, and on Monday morning I rode to Longwood where I saw the poor remains of that once great man. He was lying dressed in full uniform. I could have known him among fifty thousand. His face at first sight appeared familiar, so striking are the likenesses I had seen of him. He was dressed with a short green coat, which only came down as far as the end of the breastbone, with a very long waistcoat, such as was worn in the days of King Charles, a pair of white leather breeches, long boots, covering the knees, with long spurs ; he had a cocked hat upon his head. A fine cross was placed upon his body, with the figure of Christ nailed to it ; a sword lay by his side. He lay like a poor ordinary mortal, and it was difficult to conceive that that poor smelling carcass was the being who once spread fear and terror over a quarter of the globe ; and this was the identical man whose ambition caused the death of so many thousands of his fellow-creatures ; that that dull eye which death has now closed was the same whose glance awed the world. He had not yet entered his new house, which is now quite finished, and ready. It is a most elegant house, and is placed in a beautiful part of the island. His principal amusement for a long time past had been gardening, at which he wrought with his own hands. The divisions and walks in the garden were very beautiful, and were principally made by himself. His burial was on the 9th of May (Wednesday), but which I had not the pleasure of attending. According to the account I hear very little pomp or parade was made on the occasion. At two o'clock the man-of-war ship stationed here fired minute-guns, the echo of which amongst the rocks of St. Helena resembled the loudest peals of thunder, and had a fine effect. His death will make a wonderful alteration in the island ; it is supposed the greater part of the military will be sent home immediately to England. I cannot but think I have been very fortunate in arriving at St. Helena at such a time—it is not every day that such a man as Bonaparte makes his exit from this world.

THE QUEEN AND COLONEL HUGHES HALLETT.

The *United Service Gazette*, in its issue of the 1st instant, published the following :—

"It has been reported in the public press, apparently on the authority of Colonel Hughes-Hallett, that her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen has vindicated this officer from any blame in the recent scandal with which he was connected by not requesting his resignation. Being somewhat sceptical as to the truth of the statement, which is obviously of very grave importance, we communicated with Sir Henry Ponsonby on the subject, and have received the following reply :—

" ' Balmoral, October 25, 1888.

" ' Sir,—As all recommendations respecting public affairs can only be made to the Queen by the Secretary of State, I can give you no information in reply to your inquiry as I have no knowledge of what may have taken place. But it appears to me that the statement you enclose is obviously untrue.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,—Henry F. Ponsonby.'

' Our readers may now judge for themselves. We may add, however, that in military circles it is the prevailing opinion that on the re-assembling of the House of Commons Mr. Stanhope will be questioned on the matter, which has now clearly assumed a serious aspect."

The "statement" referred to by Sir Henry Ponsonby was the allegation made at Colonel Hughes-Hallett's instigation, or on his behalf, that his exposure was the work of political conspirators ; and that her Majesty the Queen, having been made acquainted with all the circumstances of the case, had condoned his conduct by not calling on him to resign his commission. This statement was made in the World of New York, [illegible]ying, and was cited in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of October 20, as "an infamous attempt to [illegible] her Majesty."

THRILLING TALES OF TIGER LAND.

"Tent Life in Tiger Land," by the Hon. James Inglis, published by Sampson Low and Marston, 18s., is at home considered to be the best book of hunting adventure we have seen for many a long day. Imagine Allan Quartermain in real life, and you have Mr. Inglis. His stories of what he and his friends actually did in the jungles of an Indian frontier district out do in graphic power and exciting adventure anything that Mr. Rider Haggard has imagined. Mr. Inglis is a trifle prolix, but his pages will simply be devoured by boys, and read with eager interest by children of a older growth. Here is a sample of one of Mr. Inglis's stories describing the escape of one of the author's friends from the attack of a must elephant :—

THE TUSKER BREAKS LOOSE.

"Run, run, Sahibs—the Tusker has gone 'must' or mad. He has broken loose."

We all started to our feet. George had just gone down to the bank of the river to where the cooking was going on, which lay nearer the mad elephant's picket. By this time, the terror-stricken servants were flying in all directions. The huge brute, with infinite cunning, had all along been making mighty efforts to wrench up the stake to which he was bound. This at last he had succeeded in doing. With the first desperate bound, or lunch forward, the heavy ankle chains, frayed and worn in one link, had snapped asunder; and with the huge stake trailing behind him, he charged down on the camp with a shrill trumpeting scream of maddened excitement and savage fury. The men with the spears waited not for the onset. One poor fellow bending over his pot of rice, trying to blow the smoldering embers of his fire into a flame, was seized by the long flexible trunk of the infuriated brute, and had but time to utter the terrible death scream which had startled us, ere his head was smashed like an egg-shell on the powerful knee of the maddened monster. He next made a rush at the horses that, excited and frightened by the clamour around them, were straining at their ropes, and buried his long blunt tusks in the quivering flanks of one poor Caboolee horse that had struggled in vain to get free.

All this was the work of a moment. Poor George, who was bending over some stewpan, wherein was simmering some delicacy of his own concoction, was not aware of the suddenly altered aspect of affairs, till the huge towering bulk of the elephant was almost over him. Another instant, and he would have shared the fate of the hapless mahout, had he not, with admirable presence of mind, delivered the hissing hot stew, with quick dexterity and precision, full in the gaping mouth of the furious brute. His next sensation, however, was that of flying through the air, as the brute, with one swing of its mighty trunk, propelled him on his aerial flight, and he fell souse in the middle of the stream, with the saucepan still tightly clutched in his hand.

THE ELEPHANT'S VENGEANCE.

Over the river we could see the infernal brute, who had thus scattered us, in a perfect frenzy of rage ; kneeling on the shapeless heap of cloth, furniture, poles, and ropes ; and digging his tusks, with savage fury, into the hanging and Canvas, in the very abandonment of mad uncontrollable rage. We had little doubt but that poor Mac lay crushed to death, smothered beneath the weight of the ponderous animal, or mangled out of all likeness to humanity by the terrible tusks that we could see flashing in the clear moonlight. It seemed an age, this agony of suspense. We held our breaths, and dared not look into each other's faces. Everything showed as clear as if it had been day. We saw the elephant tossing the strong canvas canopy about as a dog would worry a door-mat. Thrust after thrust was made by the tusks into the folds of cloth. Raising his huge trunk, the brute would scream in the very frenzy of his wrath, and at last, after what seemed an age to us, but which in reality was but a few minutes, he staggered to his feet (for all this time he had been kneeling), shook his massive bulk, looked fiercely and defiantly around, made as if he would have marched straight through the dinning tent, where the snowy cloth glistened white under the tent-lamps, then, with a parting shrill trumpeting scream of concentrated wrath and malice, some fresh idea seemed to enter his demented brain' and he rushed into the jungle.

A MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

Just then a smothered groan struck like the peal of joy-bells on our anxious ears, and a muffled voice from beneath the folds of the *shamiana* in Mac's well-know tones groaned out, "Look alive, you fellows, and get me out of this, or I'll be smothered !"

In trying to get out of the way of the first rush of the elephant, his foot had caught in one of the tent ropes, and the whole falling canopy had then come bodily upon him, hurling the camp table and a few cane chairs over him. Under these he had lain, able to breathe, but not daring to stir, while the savage beast had behaved as has been described. His escape had been miraculous. The cloth had several times been pressed so close over his face as nearly to stifle him. The brute, in one of its savage, purposeless thrusts, had pierced the ground between his arms and his ribs pinning his Afghan choga, or dressing-gown deep into the earth ; and he said he felt himself sinking into unconsciousness, what with tension of nerve and brain and semi-suffocation together, when the brute had happily [illegible]

"How did you feel ?" I asked.

"Well, I can hardly tell you. Whenever I recognised that the brute was on me, I felt at once that my only chance of safety was to lie perfectly still. Once or twice the oppression on my face from the pressure of the heavy canvas was almost suffocating, and when the huge tusk buried itself in the earth close to my side, I could scarcely refrain from calling out."

"It must have grazed your ribs ?"

"It did. After that, I seemed to turn quite unconcerned. All sorts of funny ideas came trooping across my brain. I couldn't, for the life of me, help feeling cautiously about for my pipe, which had dropped some where near when I tripped on the ropes. I seemed, too, to have a quick review of all the actions I had ever done, and was just dropping off into a dreamy unconsciousness, after pulling a desperate race against Oxford with my old crew when your voices roused me to sensation once more."

OLD PREJUDICES AGAINST COAL.

MR. WILLIAM ANDREWS, F. R. H. S., contributes to a home journal paper on the above subject, which is full of interest to students of the past :—

The history of coal reads like a romance, and presents facts of a curious and interesting character. It is generally believed that the ancient Britons burned coal before the arrival of the Romans in this country. Our Anglo-Saxon ancestors consumed it to a limited extent, but, remarkable to relate, it is not named in the annals of the Danish usurpation, nor under the Norman monarchs.

Perhaps the earliest document in which coal is mentioned is in "Bishop Pudsey's Boldon Book" and it is in the year 1180. It is generally asserted that in the year 1234 Henry III, granted a charter to the freemen of Newcastle-on-Tyne "to dig stones and coal" in the common soil without the walls of the town. But it is proved beyond doubt, after recent and careful investigation, that this statement must be regarded as an historical fiction. It was not until the reign of Edward III., and in the year 1350, that the townsmen of Newcastle received such a privilege. Between 1260-63 Walter de Clifford obtained permission from the King "to dig coals within the forests of Le Clie, to sell, or give away." This was the earliest notice of the coal in Shropshire. Coal-pits are named at Wednesbury in 1315. Much of the coal at this early period was most probably quarried, and not mined. The Earl of Winchester, some time between the years 1210 and 1219, granted to the monks of Newbattle, Midlothinn, a coalfield situated between the burn of Whytrig and the lands of Pontekyn, Inveresk. This is understood to be the first coal worked in Scotland. The monks of Dunfermline soon followed the example of their brethren at Newcastle, and obtained coal from their lands at Pinkie and Inveresk. For nearly a century after the discovery of the blackstone, as it was called the peasantry were its chief consumers.

In the reign of Edward I., the aversion to this fuel was most pronounced, and a proclamation was issued prohibiting its use in London. Even dyers, brewers, &c., were forbidden to burn coal on pain of a fine, loss of furnace, &c. This stringent law was not merely confined to the city ; it extended to the suburbs. The proclamation was brought about by the prelates, nobles, and gentry, who complained that they could not stay in town on account of "the noisome smell and thick air" caused by burning coal. Stow, referring to this period, says :—"The nice dames of London would not come into any house or room where seacoals were burned, nor willingly eat of the meat that was even sod or roasted with sea-coal." It was in the reign of Edward I. that a man was tried, convicted, and excuted for the crime of burning sea-coal in London. The students of Oxford and Cambridge were not permitted to have fires until the days of Henry VIII., and to warm themselves they ran for some distance—certainly a cheap mode of obtaining warmth.

Towards the reign of Elizabeth coal was becoming a popular kind of fuel, chiefly owing to the difficulty of obtaining a cheap and plentiful supply of wood. A strong prejudice, however, lingered against it, and the Queen prohibited the burning of coal in London during the sitting of Parliament, for it was feared that "the health of the knights of the shires might suffer during their abode in the metropolis." In the days of Charles I. the use of coal became very general, and as the demand increased the price went up to such an extent as to preclude the poor from obtaining it. Not a few died from cold for want of fires. In 1643 was published a pamphlet, stating on the imprint :—

"Printed in the year
That sea-coal was exceeding dear."

Duties were laid on coal after the Great Fire of London to raise money to rebuild St. Paul's and 50 other churches. Charles II., in the year 1677, granted to one of his natural children and his heirs a duty on coal of one shilling per chaldron. This tax was known as the "Richmond Shilling," and was continued down to 1800, when it was purchased by the Government. Charles also, in 1662, imposed a tax known as the "hearth-tax," on every fireplace or hearth in England, and he raised by it about £20,000 per annum. It was abolished by William and Mary after the revolution in 1689, imposed again, and subsequently abolished. A quaint epitaph at Folkestone to the memory of Rebecca Rodgers, who died on August 22nd, 1688, aged 44 years refers, to the tax as follows:—

"A home she hath ; it's made of such good fashion
The tenant ne'er shall pay for reparation ;
Nor will her landlord ever raise the rent,
Or turn her out of doors for non-payment ;
From chimney money, too, this cell is free ;
To such a house who would not tenant be ?"

TYPES OF NOBLE WOMANHOOD.

In the course of his running commentary to Gothelf's "Ulric," (the conluding parts of which have just been published), Mr. Ruskin gives some interesting notes on types of noble womanhood as drawn in various works of fiction.

THE PURPLE QUEENS.

"The essentially right life for all womankind," says Mr. Ruskin elsewhere, is that of the Swiss Paysanne, and Gothell's Freneli (the heroine in "Ulric") is the perfect type of it. Hence it is after Freneli that Mr. Ruskin calls the Alpine Violet in the pretty nomenclature with which he has proposed to supersede the Barbarous Latin of the botanists : she is "the entirely pure and noble type of the Bernese maid, wife, and mother." Gotthelf has joined in her, he now continues, "the three perfections of womanly grace, of womanly honour, and of pure intellect." Her character is indeed thus "too complete to be exemplary, or even, in the common world, credible. Nevertheless, women of her type, and even coming near her standard, are frequent in the Bernese, Uri, and Tyrolese Alps ; and in dedicating the pansy of the Wengern Alp to her, I meant to indicate at once the relation of her noble strength to her mountain land, and the peculiar sadness and patience in sorrow which invest her, even through the happiest scenes of her life, with the purple robe of the kings and queens who reign at once in earth and heaven."

"THE REASON FIRM, THE TEMPERATE WILL."

"But," continues Mr. Ruskin, "the two points of character in which Freneli is eminent above even these gracious women, such as they are generally, are her frankness,—and yet command of her lips. Many very noble women are subtle, reserved, or inexplicable even to themselves ; they know not their own hearts, or the tendency of their own thoughts. But Freneli knows, always, not her own mind merely but her power, capacity, sensibility ; knows how truely she can love, how unwearily she can labour, how faithfully she can keep the Law, and receive the Gospel, of Christ. And further she is frank and simple to the uttermost, even to those who are seeking her destruction. She never deigns to deceive, never poses in anger the peace, or in jealousy the sweetness of her life and conduct. She expresses neither indignation nor pride to the lover who has left her, asks for no atonement on his return, speaks of her own affection to him as quietly as if it were a sister's, and trust to his respect for it to guard him against imprudent contest with his own fortune."

WOMEN WHOM "PALE PASSION LOVES."

Mr. Ruskin then proceeds to ask "how far the women who have this perfect power alike over their own affections and the expression of feeling differ in the elements of their nature from those whose passions possess and conquer *them*. Alike Scott, Gotthelf, and Miss Edgeworth, assume that noble training and right principle can always give the power of self-command. Shakspeare allows the passion always to conquer in the most lovely natures. They are conquered by love in an instant ; and confess it as soon as they have the chance : while even with Scott and Miss Edgeworth, reserved as the affection may be, it is always deeper than their lover's and usually anticipates it ; but never conquers their own characters or for an instant shakes their purposes."

SHAKSPEARE'S MAIDENS OF HIGH DEGREE.

But with regard to Shakspeare's types of noble womanhood, "it is of little use," says Mr. Ruskin, "for lessoning in daily life to study the thoughts or ways of maidens who are always dukes' daughters at the least. Indeed, in returning to my Shakspeare after such final reading of the realities of life as may have been permitted to me (dazzled too easily, and too often blind), it grieves me to find in him no laborious nor lowly ideal; his perfect shepherdess is a disguised princess, his Miracle of the white island exultingly quits her spirit-guarded sands to be Queen of Naples, and his cottage Rosalind is extremely glad to get her face unbrowned again."

WOMEN WHO WORK.

But the noblest types of womanhood are not "dukes' daughters" in the least. Gothelf's Swiss heroine, Freneli, is only a farm servant ; and Scott's Jeanie Deans is of the same type in Scotland. For as for women's work, says Mr. Ruskin in a passage in "Fors Clavigera," with which we may bring his later notes to a conclusion, "what should it be but scrubbing furniture, dusting walls, sweeping floors, helping with the farm work, or the garden or the dairy ? Take the facts of such life in old Scotland, seen with Walter Scott's own eyes :—On reaching the brow of a bleak eminence overhanging the primitive tower and its tiny patch of cultivated ground, he found his host and three sons, and perhaps half a dozen attendant gillies, all stretched half asleep in their tartans upon the heath, with guns and dogs and a profusion of game about them ; while in the courtyard, far below, appeared a company of women actively engaged in loading a cart with manure. The strange was not a little astonished when he discovered, on descending from the height, that among these industrious females were the laird's own lady, and two or three of her daughters : but they seemed quite unconscious of having been detected in an occupation unsuitable to their ranks, retired presently to the "bowers," and when they reappeared in other dresses retained no traces of their morning's work, except complexions glowing with a radiant freshness, for one evening of which many a high-bred beauty would have bartered half her diamonds. He found the young ladies not illinformed, and exceedingly agreeable ; and the song and the dance seemed to form the invariable termination of their busy days.'' You think such barbarism for ever past ? No, my dears ; it is only the barbarity of [illegible] gentlemen that must pass. *They* will have to fill the carts—you to drive them.

A THOUGHT READER'S THOUGHTS.

WHEN Mr. Cumberland, the showman, was launched into London life he was but a babbling bantling then, says the *Pall Mall*. Since he gave his first London seance, he has placed his hands on many famous heads, and his strident voice has been heard in many drawing rooms, either in return for "a little cheque," or a big advertisement. The thought-reading boom is over now, but it must have been lucrative while it lasted. Of this period Mr. Cumberladd has related the following incidents in a volume just published :—

HIS LATEST PATRON.

Mr. Cumberland (says Mr. Cumberland) is undoubtedly the man of the future, and, at the risk of failing as a prophet, I venture to predict that, sooner or later, he will reach the goal for which he is striving ; for a man with his ability, his perseverance, and business-like capacities does not recognize the word fail. He will never make an ideal Premier, and he lacks the necessary personal magnetism to become a great popular favourite, but he will undoubtedly command the public's confidence and respect ; and, in return they (to use his own phraseology) will get good value for their money."

THE QUEEN OF SPAIN IN A MURDER SCENE.

Mr. Cumberland paid the Queen a visit. "Her Majesty," he says, "had heard that I was able, by my process of thought-reading, to enact an imaginary murder scene contemplated by a person acting as my subject, and she asked me if I would give her an illustration of this character. But every one seemed to be timorous about that, and the experiment ran the risk of not being tried for lack of a suitable subject. 'What !' said her Majesty, springing to her feet, 'can no one commit a murder ? I will !' and she seized an antique paper-knife, shaped like a dagger, and assumed an intensely dramatic attitude. At that moment I took her Majesty by the hand, and I felt her whole frame thrill with suppressed excitement. Her eyes were fixed and bright, and her lips drawn firmly together, and although the whole thing was but in play, I was much impressed with the tragic force she displayed. Then came the experiment. I was blindfolded, and taking the dagger in my right hand, I moved across the *Salons*, holding her Majesty with the left hand. Presently we paused opposite a lady of the household, who was reclining on a sofa. Quickly bending forward, the Queen's left hand was about her throat, and the ivory knife flashed in the light ; then down it came full in the breast of the victim. A faint scream of genuine alarm from the lady, a tightening of the Queen's grasp for a moment, followed by a deep breath, and all was over. Then, with a rapid twist, our hands parted, and the knife was sent clattering across the room ; and lifting my blindfold, I saw her Majesty standing before me, radiant with delight at the success of the experiment."

MR. GLADSTONE AND PRINCE BISMARCK.

"I look upon Mr. Gladstone" (again we quote from Mr. Cumberland) "as one of my most remarkable subjects,' and he in this capacity has made an unfading impression on my memory, not merely because I am the only person who has told thoughts that he did not wish to tell, but because his manner of thinking was so wholly different from the generality of subjects.' Mr. Gladstone, although the most dogged of men, and wholly immovable when once his mind is made up, is very prolific of ideas—so prolifice, in fact, that it is impossible for all of them to receive adequate attention. Mr. Gladstone has enough intellect for a dozen average men. He is a magnetic man, and one at first sight feels instinctively drawn towards him ; his natural charms are great, but when he chooses to exert himself he is absolutely irresistible. I cannot help thinking—without wishing, of course, to be in the least disrespectful—that if Mr. Gladstone had not been a politician his natural gifts might have broken out in the direction of mesmerism." The inner Bismarck is a creature of profound human sympathies and of almost shrinking sensitiveness, just, truthful, honest, and loyal ; but how far the outer man controls the inner one I, at present at least, am unable to say."

AN EXPERIMENT WITH "RED SHIRT."

"'Red Shirt' readily assented to be experimented on, and, taking a silver fruit-knife lent me by Mr. Whitley, I made the round of the room in search of the man whom the Sioux chief wished to relieve of his scalp. I speedily found him, and without hesitation selected the exact 'scalplock' 'Red Shirt' had in his mind. I twisted the fingers of my left hand round this lock, and with the right hand brandishing the fruit-knife I proceeded to describe the circle as if in the act of scalping. But this failed to satisfy my 'subject,' who was far too much in earnest to have it done in that way. His hand tightened on mine, his pulse beating in time with his rapid breathing, and, if I had not held the knife in my own hand, I verily believe he would have scalped the man outright. I made a dumb show of doing the scalping, and then let go of my 'subject's' hand, for fear his feelings might, in the excitement, get the better of him."

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, mild and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

COATS AND CLOAKS.

THAT out-of-door covering formerly known as the mantle seems for the time to have almost vanished ; there is no real medium now betwixt the short, natty-looking coat or jacket and the long, all-enveloping cloak, the weight of which garment, when made in the heavy rich materials now fashionable, trimmed with velvet, plush, or fur, and laden with galon or passementerie, is simply appalling. This, however, is a mere detail. Inconvenient and tiring as the new cloaks must prove, they will be generally worn, and the discomfort borne in silence, because the decree has gone forth. They may be short or long, tight and semitight fitting, or voluminous ; but no loop-hole for escape, except for the strong-minded, who set comfort before fashion. Of coats and jackets, those which are tight-fitting at the back and open in front are as much worn now as earlier in the season ; only the material has changed, thick cloths taking the place of thin, and fur linings of those composed of silk, a good deal of such lining being visible, from the fact of the straight-falling fronts having the edges set outwards. Wide lappels or revers of fur, and tight-fitting vests of the same, worn beneath, are now noticeable. With seal jackets (which are cut in the same style) beaver is being considerably used, and golden otter with thick fawn cloths. Beaver cloths, made with the plain side outwards and the woolly inwards, are to be had in dark colours, as well as those of the beaver shade. This cloth requires lining, to make it easier to put on, otherwise the jacket will not readily slip on over a dress.

DOUBLE-BREASTED JACKETS.

Some of the cloth coats are double-breasted, instead of having the so-called fly-fronts. A perfectly new coat is called The Tandem, and is so neat, and at the same time so thoroughly serviceable, that it is sure to be widely adopted, especially by young ladies, for whom it is more particularly intended. The fronts of this short coat, which are of beaver, can either be thrown open, showing a gold-embroided vest beneath, with which the fur revers harmonise beautifully, or they can be closed, with the fur folded inside, but just showing at the edges, making the jacket delightfully comfortable for driving, as giving extra warmth over the chest ; the cuffs of the fur are rather deep. In fawns, tans, and brown cloths this is a very effective coat. Cloaks are, as before said, made in very rich and costly materials, patterned and figured cloths, matelasse, cloth valour, plush, velvet, embossed velvet, brocade, brocatelle, armure royale, printed and bordered angola, which is soft, and makes up admirably (the border is interwoven with white), peau de soie faconne, and large all-over-patterned cloths, with Indian pine and other floral designs, ivy leaves, roses, chrysanthemums, and even sunflowers, are all seen, such requiring merely plush or velvet trimmings.

LONG CLOAKS.

Other long cloaks fit the figure perfectly at the back, and indicate the lines of the waist in front Sleeves are cut in a number of quaint forms, and are sometimes of another material than that of the cloak. These fall in long folds from the shoulders almost to the feet—a thoroughly inconvenient style this for an out-of-doors garment. In most of the new cloaks, however, loose double fronts take the place of sleeves, or short capes, except with ulsters, which form of covering has been reintroduced lately. With these, capes are *de rigueur*, several, one above the other, being set on over the shoulders, in the style of old coachman's coats. Silver grey plush, in conjunction with grey fox, makes a tasteful cloak, and grey astrachan with grey cloth, of which materials a delightfully comfortable-looking cloak is composed, silver and grey galon being introduced on the fronts and shoulder pieces. The galons and passementeries are, if possible, handsomer than those of last year ; the former, more particularly, are complete works of art, so excellent are the designs, and the colouring so perfectly blended and harmonised. Many of the large wrap-over cloaks are, in reality, two coverings in one, that beneath being quite close fitting, with tight sleeves, and that outside pleated at the neck and falling in straight lines. Shot silk linings and galon-trimmed fronts are used for these, the under cloak, or, rather, tight-fitting coat, following the same style of decoration.

A WONDERFUL OPERA CLOAK.

An opera cloak from a well-known French house is a wonderful creation in sapphire blue velvet and satin, which last is used for the full back. The fronts are bordered with magnificent sable ; inside the fur edge is a rather wide galon of blue and gold embroidery lines of the same are set at the base of the collar and across the shoulders, the velvet being raised there into quite high epaulettes ; there are bands of fur and galon at the back, with the satin gathered very fully beneath. The cloak is lined throughout with pale creamy yellow satin. There are no sleeves, the openings for the hands being concealed beneath the fur and galon. And all white cloak is of white matelasse, with white fox fur and white satin lining. The fur takes for the collar and fronts the form of a long boa ; the sling sleeves are fur-bordered, and the back is pleated in a somewhat novel fashion. Thick, white silk cords fall on the left side ; they cross the front of the cloak from the right shoulder, passing beneath the boa in front and showing at the back, the effect being very good. There are three cords which are fastened, apparently, in loops and tasselled ends on the left hip ; in reality they fasten in front in military fashion, underneath the fur, giving, when the boa, which is an extra wrap, is removed, a semi-military appearance to the cloak, which adds greatly to its style ; the high collar is corded to match. A sealskin cloak has a front of pink silk, the fur revers on each side from throat to feet contrasting well with the silk. Silver galons express the lines of the figure and outline the sleeves, where the pink lining shows, for the cloak is lined with silk of the same colour. This really forms a dress in itself, and one of a very handsome character. Coral combs matching the silk in colour are worn in the hair.

M'DLLE BOULANGER'S WEDDING.

On Tuesday (30th ult.) Mdlle. Marcelle Boulanger became the bride of Captain Draint, who was General Boulanger's aide-de-camp, and who, as Madame Boulanger was opposed to the match, left the General to serve with his regiment in Tunis. On his daughter attaining her majority, the General did not feel justified in refusing his consent any longer, though it is said it was given against the will of Madame Boulanger, who was not present at the ceremony. She did not even go to Paris, but remained with her eldest daughter at her house at Versailles, whither the newly married couple went to visit her, after the wedding breakfast. In addition to the emotions which these family circumstances must have caused the bride, there was the imposing manifestation in favour of her father. During the whole of the ceremony Mdlle. Boulanger behaved with great firmness. Nevertheless, after the charges of the police to prevent the crowdfrom entering the Rue de Chaillot and invading the Church, she was rather pale as she walked up to the altar. She is what may be called a handsome blonde, with a cast of face strikingly resembling her father's. Her wedding dress was of white moire antique, with a long train, and looped up at the sides with cream-coloured satin. The corsage was trimmed with orange flowers. The wedding presents were displayed on several tables. It would be impossible to enumerate them ; but they comprised a great many jewels, diamonds, pearls, &c., artistic articles of all sorts, and a considerable quantity of elegant and costly lace.

AN ANGLO-INDIAN WEDDING.

On Tuesday afternoon (2nd ultimo) there was solemnized at All Saints' Church, South-port, the marriage of Lieutenant Pulteney Malcolm, of the Bengal Staff Corps, second son of General G. D. Malcolm, of the Bombay Staff Corps, and Miss Emily Maria Bower, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas R. Bower, of Queen's-road, Southport. The bride was attired in a dress and train of white silk, with orange-blossoms and tulle veil, and wore a silver filigree brooch of an ancient design, the gift of the bridegroom, and also carried a splendid bouquet of flowers. There were four bridesmaids, all of whom were dressed in cream pougee silk, with waistcoats and sashes of Macdonald plaid, and each wore a Ghoorka brooch, the gift of the bridegroom. The happy couple left for Scotland, where they will spend their honey moon before proceeding to India.

MORE WEDDING DRESSES.

At the marriage of the hon. Winiford Mary Fitzalm Howard the bridesmaids wore dresses of terra-cotta Liberty silk, with cream sashes, and cream hats trimmed with terra-cotta ribbon. Each wore a pearl initial brooch, the bridegroom's gift, and carried a bouquet of yellow flowers. The bride was attired in a dress of rich white satin, the bodies of which was trimmed with costly lace ; her ornaments including a diamond tiara. At Miss Ethed Lysaght's marriage to Mr. A. M. Berkeley Gage, third son of General Gage, the birdesmaids wore extremely tasteful Directoire dresses of white Ottoman silk and moire with white hats to match, trimmed with white heather. Each wore a gold bracelet, with the bride and bridegroom's initials entwined, the gift of the bridegroom, and carried a posy of white flowers, tied with buff and blue striped ribbon, the regimental colours of the Buffs. The bride's dress was of white moire, the front being entirely draped with Honiton lace ; she wore a wreath of orange blossoms, tulle veil and diamond ornaments.

GEORGE ELIOT AS A TALKER.

In the course of a recent article in the *New York Tribune* on "the Influence of Women on Conversation," Mr. Smalley gives the following account of George Eliot's talk :—"That women are the best letter-writers in the world has long been agreed, and exceptions like George Eliot may prove the rule. But 'l' on dit les choses encore plus finement qu'on peut les écrire ;' and if women w[illegible] once the fashion, why should George Eliot's talk [illegible], and there have been, I believe, people who could read her letters. They were not letters, those pompous, pretentious, pedantic compositions ; each one plainly composed with an eye to future publicity. But they were curiously like her talk. Woman of genius as she was, she had no more genuine gift of talk than of poetry. In any case, she had no place in society, and her talk could never have been the fashion if she had. Her remarks were of use to her in the company of [illegible] gathered weekly to listen to the oracle. [illegible] the devout [illegible] society, it was a form of public worship, but that [illegible] who not go to church or chapel to talk ; [illegible] ought not. If George Eliot had chosen or at least [illegible] her life as to bring herself within the pale of society, [illegible] might have been the female Macaulay of her time. That is to say, she had a full mind, and she discoursed on many subjects for a long time without stopping, and without missing a date or misstating a fact."

A DOCUMENT dropped into the sea in 1886 by the Prince of Monaco under the auspices of the Municipal Council of Paris to test the tide currents has just been picked up in Orkney.

LITERARY DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

MR. GLADSTONE IN THE LIBRARIES.

I had the curiosity the other day, says a writer, in turning over a volume of the British Museum Catalogues to examine the entries under the name of "Gladstone (Right Hon. William Ewart)." The total number of them, exclusive of "other editions" and "other copies" is 395. Of these, 8 are in Italian ; 7, in French ; 5, in German ; 2, in Greek ; 2, in Russian ; 2, in Dutch ; 2, in Welsh ; one is in Danish and one in Spanish. The diversity in subject is not less remarkable ; but it is characteristic of Mr. Gladstone's pursuits that at least half the entries are on theological subjects. Amongst these I noticed a copy of Mr. Gladstone's "Church Principles," *with autograph inscription from the author*, and one of "The State in its relations with the Church" *with copious MS. notes by H.R.H. Augustus Frederick*, Duke of Sussex. But the most interesting thing in the catalogue is the large number and variety of abusive or satirical pamphlets. Here are the titles of some of them jotted down at random :—"Belshazzar Gladstone," "Mr. Gladstone a Friend not of Truth but of Sophistry," "Granny Gladstone," "Olivares and Gladstone," "The Mahdi of Midlothian," "The Wondrous Adventures of St. William, Woodcutter," "The number of Antichrist in the Name Gladstone," and "Youart (Ewart) the man."

THE AMERICAN COPYRIGHT LAW.

To "Max O'Rell" belongs the credit of having reduced the American Copyright Law to a crowning absurdity, if the following story from the *New York World* about his American collaborateur be correct:—He was very much amused with an elevator boy in a Boston hotel. In England an elevator is called a "lift." Max O'Rell questioned the boy one day about his experiences with the queer people he came across, and the little fellow told one or two very original anecdotes. He was promptly taken into partnership. An agreement was actually drawn up between Max O'Rell and the elevator boy, by which the lad became a collaborator in writing the book, and will get one dollar on every thousand copies sold. He wrote out his own anecdotes, and his copy, will go to the printers. "The boy had often given me a lift" and aid Max O'Rell, "I thought it would be only fair to give him a lift. So I took him into partnership. "The author's idea in this curious proceeding is to obviate possible difficulty in protecting his copyright. He says that the boy's name shall appear on the title-page, if necessary.

BURNS A LOCAL POET.

If Mr. John Morley ever reads the *Glasgow Herald* remarks a home paper, he may have a hearty laugh at its expense just now. In his Perth speech the Right hon. gentleman quoted Burn's lines :—

To make a happy fireside clime
To weans and wife,
That's the true and pathos and sublime
Of human life.

The reporters and compositors, (was it a great Unionist Conspiracy to destroy the character of the national poet ?), managed to mangle these lines with the following result :—

To make a happy fireside—
To cling to weans and wife,
That is the true pathos
And emblem of human life.

This was bad enough, but the offence is made tenfold worse by the following perpetration of the editorial department :—

Mr. Morley chanced on a little verse by a *local poet* which seemed to him so good that in his peroration he quoted the simple words as embodying, after all, the best and truest aim of what the great ones of the earth call "government."

The immortal Robbie a *local* poet forsooth ! This is adding insult to injury with a vengeance.

WILSON BARRETT AND "MONEY-GRUBBERS."

At the Liverpool Art Club on the 27th ult. Mr. Wilson Barrett and Mr. Hall Caine, the joint authors of the Manx drama, "Ben-My-Chree," were entertained at supper. Responding to the toast, "Our Guests," Mr. Wilson Barrett said that nothing was much more curious than the periodical outbursts against art and artists. Nowadays they were never of much importance and did little harm, but nevertheless, they occurred. To some kind of men the very word art was in itself offensive. It was a red rag, the slightest flutter of which was madness to the Philistine bull. Actors, authors, and painters, they were told, were over-paid, over-praised, over-petted. As if genius were over-paid, or could be over-valued. Overpaid indeed ! What could pay for such glorious work as the world had received from such demigods as Shakespeare, Michael Angelo, Rosicus, Raphael, Milton, Titian, Goethe, Handel, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Garrick, Moliere, Vandyke, Rembrandt, Kemble, Kean, Scott, Moore and Burns. Yet these were but a few of the mighty ones who had helped to beautify, enlighten, and sweeten the world. He would ask them to imagine, if it were possible, what the world would be without art. A huge camp of money-grubbers, who died and were hurried into oblivion before they were born ; a huge camp of money-grubbers who would eat and drink, and buy and sell, and toil in one long hum-drum round of death in life. Art was a goddess, artists were her pirests, and he who served her without reverence was a blasphemer. (Applause)

MADAME BERNHARDT IN VIENNA.

A Vienna correspondent says Madame Bernhard met with complete success at her recent performance in Vienna, though the prices were very high for Vienna, as much as 5*l.* being paid for a box. The pauses between the acts were so long that the piece lasted until eleven o'clock. Not much can be said for the company which supports Madame Bernhardt. The audience was attentive to the last, and was lavish in its applause. The Crown Prince, the Crown Princess, and several members of the Court remained to the end, and promised to attend other performances. The theatre was as well filled by an audience in evening dress as if it had been the Burg. Madame Bernhardt when she first appeared upon the stage was dressed so admirably, and her features were so composed, that everyone declared she looked under thirty. The youthfulness wore off, but her acting covered all deficiencies, and made the audience, which was a critical one, indulgent towards the other performers.

MR. GILBERT'S NEW PLAY.

A new play by Mr. W. S. Gilbert is, says the *Daily Telegraph*, in rehearsal at the St. James's Theatre, the lessee of which has also accepted a drama by Major Arthur Griffith and Mr. Arthur Law, entitled "[illegible] per Cent." Mr. Wilson Barrett, says the same authority, has written a piece called "Nowadays," and has promised to write an opera-libretto for Mr. Carl Rosa. He has just been offered favourable terms for a second tour in America. Mr. Pinero's "Weaker Sex" has been performed at Birmingham with a new *denouement*, Mr. Kendal now undertaking the *role* of Ira Lee.

AN ORIENTAL OPERA.

M. Massenet, the composer, is busy on a new opera, which will be of a thorough Oriental cast. It is founded on a poem by M. Jean Richepin, the fiery and brilliant bard of the "Les Blasphemes," and will be provisionally entitled "Le Mage." The scene is laid in Persia before the epoch of the First Darius, and the principal hero is Zoroaster, who will have as his foils King Hystaspes and a Priestess of Jahi—the Goddess of Love. In the Third Act, during the orgies and incantations of the priests, there will be a grand ballet, entiled "La Fete des Voluptes." M. Massenet is to have the work ready either for the end of the present year or the beginning of 1889. Before the production of either "Romeo and Juliet" or of M. Massenet's work the Opera will produce M. Saint Saens' "Ascanio," of which the *libretto* is by M. Paul Meurice and M. Gallet. The ballet is supposed to take place in the Gardens of Fontainebleau, on the occasion of the reception of Charles the Fifth by Francis the First, and it will be called, according to the custom of the epoch, a *Grand Divertissement Mythologique*. The episode of the Apple of Discord will be repeated during the ballet, and the three charming celestial competitors—Venus, Juno, and Minerva—will dance together in the Garden.

OPERA SINGERS' SALARIES.

The engagement of Madame Patti for a few special representations at the Grand Opera, Paris, at the (in France) hitherto unheard of fee of 200*l.* per night, has caused a little flutter among the song-birds of the Republic. It is true that the sum is barely a sixth of the enormous salary and percentage which the great prima donna earns in the Argentine Republic. But the idea of retaining a "star" at all is diametrically opposed to the system which has for some years past obtained at the Grand Opera, where the appointments of artists are fixed more or less by seniority. In this respect the official report of M. Maret to the French Budget Committee reveals some curious facts. For example, the distinguished tenor M. Jean de Reszke receives, it seems, only 240*l.* per month. Mr. Melchisedec, the baritone, gets the same stipend, and Mdlo Mauri, the premiere dansouse, only 40*l.* a month less while M. Lassalle, the popular baritone, is the fortunate recipient of 440*l.* per month. Yet notwithstanding these comparatively low salaries, and the fact that besides their subvention of 32,000*l.* per annum, the Directors have no rent to pay, they declare that it costs them an average of 640*l.* to raise the curtain every night. A fair proportion of this amount on course goes for an elaborate ballet establishment (which alone costs nearly 10,000*l.* a year), for authors' rights, the oppressive *droits des pauvres* and other things from which British managers are more or less free. But the mere citation of such figures shows the risks which operatic managers run, particularly when, as recently happened in Paris, a new work produced at a cost of over 7,000*l.* failed to please.

FORTHCOMMING OPERAS.

A number of well-known musical composers are at present engaged upon operas, or have just finished them. Auton Rudinstein is finishing "A Walpurgis Night," a Russian opera composed to a Russian text. Goundard has nearly completed "Charlotte Cor[illegible]," Ambroise Thomas is at [illegible] "The Tempest," Godard upon "[illegible] and Beatrice," Delibes upon "Kassia," [illegible]ssenet upon "Esclarmonde," Reyer upon [illegible] and Frederic Corder upon a theme from Ossian for Mr. Carl Rosa's company. Eugen d'Albert is also said to be writing a very romantic opera, while Reginald de Koven, an American composer, is busy with "Don Quixote," which will be produced in Vienna this winter. Add to this, Tschaikowsky's new and strongly dramatic opera, "Mizeppa," lately produced with sucess at Manchester by the Russian Opera, Company, and we have a list of nine new operas, a convincing proof of present musical activity.

THE AMERICAN WHISTLERESS.

Mrs Shaw, the fair American whistler who created such a *furore* in London society last winter, and who has since returned to America, is likely to reap a large indirect benefit from her London successes. She is going to make a concert tour in the States, under the management of Major Pond. Her terms are 100 dollars per concert, exclusive of expenses for herself and her accompanist, which likewise fall upon those [illegible]

[illegible]

Mdlle. Marie Titiens (a seventeen years old niece of the great dramatic soprano who died in 1877) will make her debut in public in the course of the forth coming winter season. She is said to be a soprano with a voice almost as large in volume as that of her aunt, and she has been trained in France and Italy besides having taken in England a course of lessons under Mr [illegible].

[illegible] It is [illegible] Marston [illegible] Charles [illegible] on his [illegible] was he [illegible] amdoing, [illegible] more careful [illegible] it, and as soo[illegible] do another f[illegible] claration of [illegible] ury of after d[illegible] steak and m[illegible] ly formed t[illegible] a p'quant touch of [illegible] much more marke[illegible] got or forgave the T[illegible] ling days, held out [illegible] handed the ho[illegible] pot o[illegible] tunately, the actors of our d[illegible] times, and more of them are in th[illegible] Kemble, concerning whose epicur[illegible] has related some curious anecdotes. "H[illegible] were always composed of a few dishes, which were almost sure to include something re[illegible] once caused him severe mortification," says the [illegible]irist, "by eating a morsel of preserved ginger at the beginning of desert. 'I told you,' he said in a grieved and reproachful tone, 'that I was about to give you one of the finest clarets, in my opinion, ever tasted, and now you have utterly disqualified yourself for appreciating it.' Some of Kemble's guests seem to have been disqualified by nature, since it is related that on one occasion he and a friend had made considerable headway with what they imagined to be a bottle of fine old port before they discovered it to be cherry brandy. But his guest on that occasion must surely have been Stephen Kemble, of whom it is delicately remarked that he could play Falstaff without stuffing," and of whom Oxberry used to say that when he passed through the meat market, the butchers eyeing, as they thought, a colossal customer, beset him with shouts of "What d'ye buy ? What d'ye buy ?" When he refused to purchase anything, but went peaceably on his way, one clever tradesman very gravely made this proposal, "Well sir, though you say you don't want anything, only say you buy your meat of me, and you'll make my fortune."

POETRY AND PORTER.

Of all things poetry seems to be the least productive on plain living, although there have been one or two exceptional cases. Heine, in his "Autobiographische Skizze," boasts that he never smoked, never was the remotest friend of beer—differing in this form Mr. Swinburne, who has an Englishman's respect for ale—and ate sauerkraut for the first time in France, where it is known under the mongrel name of choucroute. But Harry's confession must be taken with a pinch of salt, as elsewhere he speaks with [illegible] contempt of a bon vivant of the "abgeschmackten akademischen Gerichte, die [illegible] Stockfishe mit ihrem alten Kohl" that was set before him in Cottingen. When in London [illegible] a Frenchman, and then went away abusing [illegible]. The equally airy genius of Shelly was largely [illegible] ed on plain bread, which was to him in a very [illegible] sense the staff of life, and a good deal of Byron's poetry was produced on the soda water and biscuits on which he lived in the hope of getting rid of some superfluous fat. The austere Wordsworth was probably the plainest liver of them all. If Burns had possessed the means we are sure his table would have groaned with good things, for his magnificent apostrophe to "the great chieftain of the puddin' race" could only have been written by one who had the root of the matter in him, though, owing to circumstances, the zeal that might have burned laudably for solids was deflected into a love of liquids. There is no anchorite among the greatest of our living poets. The love of porter, which is so curiously associated with lofty intellect, is not absent from Lord Tennyson—or was not, for we are not certain that in his old age he still derives that comfort from the pewter which he did when the Cock was his house of call. It is not a beverage for every time of life, though it seems suitable to almost every palate, and has numbered devotees of every shade of thought and degree of eminence. Mdme. Bernhardt and Schopenhauer, Blake and Robert Fergusson, Thackeray and Edmund Yates, are but a few names suggested on the spur of the moment. But to return to the poets. Mr. Browning likes a feast as well another, and we have already Pinted that the patriotic songs of Mr. Swinburne are inspired by an appetite as national as his sentiments.

OLLA PODRIDA.

Among the numerous catechisms by circular to which every novelist with a people is nowadays subjected, we have not yet heard of one including the question, What is your favourite dish? but it would be hard to think of one more interesting. How are the nightmares of Mr. Rider Haggard produced? and does Mr. Blackmore eat mince pies with as much relish as he writes about them? If we are to draw any general conclusion from the way they do in France, however, we fear it is impossible to connect writing and eating. The quality of "Contes à Ninon" or "Nana" are not visibly derived from M. Zola's weakness for sea urchins and cockles; Flaubert's love of Rouen ducks and Normandy butter was not the sole reason of his having so graphically depicted the fortunes of the daughter of Hamilcar, and Emile de Goncourt could hardly have saved himself from being a *nevrose* by abstaining from his favourite dish of preserved ginger. In the novels of Tourgueneff there is little trace of the caviare that delighted him. And yet, while men are human, they will always have a certain amount of curiosity in regard to the feeding of those who otherwise excite their interest. There are more people than [illegible] confess it who know no more of [illegible] Reason than that it was written [illegible] and weak tea. And it is a very harm[illegible] for no sane man would think of imitating [illegible] favourite in this respect. The person who got himself up as Victor Hugo's double in Paris did not go so far as that ; and he who has two favourites has before him two ways of living. Suppose, for example, that Goethe is one of them. Goethe liked nearly everything that was good to eat—roast pigeon, soup with dumplings, and sweet puddings of [illegible] ; but his most notable English admirer nourished his brain almost exclusively on oatmeal porridge. While his greatest American follower was chiefly distinguished, as regards his food, by a love of pork pie !

A CLEVER SHARPER'S STORY.

The Italian *Piccolo* tells the following good story apropos of the enormous number of forged banknotes which have recently been issued in different parts of Italy.

The public are said to look with distrust at every note, a fact which a clever impostor has turned to splendid account.

It appears that a few days ago a well-dressed stranger entered an hotel at Napels, asked for a room, and demanded his account every day, because, said, he he might have to leave at a moment's notice. As is frequently done by Italians, he only slept at the hotel, taking his meals elsewhere, and every day he paid in advance with a new five lire note. After a few days he asked the waiter in an off-hand way whether he had given the notes to the hotel keeper. No, replied the man ; he had, said the host with different money as he wished to keep the beautiful new notes for himself. "If that is so," said the stranger, "I will tell you confidentially that the notes are forged. I have made them myself, but you need not be anxious about them ; they are so well forged that nobody will recognise them." With this the "forger" went calmly away. The terrified waiter went at once to the host, and told what he had just heard. At the first moment the host thought of informing the police without delay, but he thought better of it and took the next account for the day personally to his mysterious guest, who received him very amiably and again produced a new five lire note. The host, in greatest surprise, looked very carefully at both sides of the note, and at last said very sternly, "The note is forged." The guest laughed and said "You say that because I said so to your waiter. But I ask you quite seriously would you have seen that the note was forged if I had not told you?" "No." "Very well. Go to four different bankers, ask them to test the note, and I assure you not one of them will find out. For the rest, you can make me responsible for any risk you may run." The test was made, and proved entirely successful. Thoughtfully the host returned home, began a further conversation with his guest, and asked at last very seriously why he exposed himself to the risk of being discovered for so small an amount of money as five lire. "Why not forge larger notes? "I should have done that long ago," was the answer, "and specially I should have forged notes of a thousand lire each, for these are even more easily forged, but, to tell you the truth, I have not a thousand lire note, and it will take some time before I can exchange as many fivers as I want for one." "If that is the only obstacle," said the host, "I will lend you a thousand lire note. Of course, [illegible] halves afterwards. The proposal was accepted, [illegible] went away, and was [illegible]. When the [illegible] saw how matters [illegible] in mad rage to the police to accuse the [illegible] which occasion he suddenly remembered [illegible] brought himself into the fangs of the law for [illegible] and abetting.

THE recent review of the Ita[illegible] in honour of the Emperor of [illegible] ed to the French Moniteur [illegible] cle on the comparative strength [illegible] man and Italian fleets in the [illegible] France. The Moniteur de l'Ar[illegible] derable alarm at the increase [illegible] Italian navy ; and while [illegible] the recent assertion of so[illegible] that the French navy was [illegible] is an exaggeration, it conc[illegible] the French fleet would be [illegible] fleets of Italy and [illegible] tification of Cherbourg [illegible] reverse at sea, would [illegible] victorious German fle[illegible] believe that [illegible] neutry of Engl[illegible] tified [illegible] the French [illegible] colonies [illegible] exposed [illegible] fleet with a[illegible] Taranto.